Everyday Handbook No. 208 $1.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

A Guide to Conditions • Values • Selection • Investment
Fields of Specialization • Minting Methods
Including Numerous Enlarged Photographs and
a Catalog of American and Foreign Values

How to Build a Coin Collection

FRED REINFELD

737'4075
R H

BARNES & NOBLE

CC-0. Agamirgam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

COLLEGE OUTLINES and OTHER PAPERBOUND BOOKS

published by **Barnes & Noble, Inc.,** 105 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

The following paperbound books are intended for both the student and the general reader. The list includes all books in the famous College Outline Series (CO) which summarize important college subjects; many self-teaching books on skills and leisure-time activities; and other significant individual books for adults who wish to broaden their cultural horizons. (These books are available wherever quality paperbacks are sold; the majority of the books are priced at $1.00 to $1.95.)

ART, DRAMA, MUSIC

ART and ANATOMY
ART, HISTORY OF (CO)
MUSIC, HISTORY OF (CO)
MUSIC, INTRODUCTION TO (CO)
OPERA, INTRODUCTION TO
PLAY PRODUCTION (CO)
PLAYS, Plot Outlines of 100
SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS, Outlines of (CO)

BUSINESS

ACCOUNTING, ELEMENTARY (CO)
ACCOUNTING PROBLEMS (CO)
BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY
BUSINESS ENGLISH (CO)
BUSINESS LAW (CO)
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT (CO)
CORPORATION FINANCE (CO)
LAW GUIDE FOR ALL
MARKETING (CO)
MONEY AND BANKING (CO)
SHORTHAND
TYPEWRITING, TOUCH

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC HISTORY of the U. S. (CO)
ECONOMIC THOUGHT, History of (CO)
ECONOMICS, A Dictionary of
ECONOMICS, PRINCIPLES of (CO)
ECONOMISTS PAST and PRESENT
LABOR ECONOMICS and Industrial Relations (CO)
STATISTICAL METHODS (CO)
STATISTICIANS, Tables for (CO)

EDUCATION

CHILDREN ASK
EDUCATION, HISTORY OF (CO)
MEMORY, How to Improve Your

ENGLISH

ENGLISH, Common Errors in
ENGLISH GRAMMAR (CO)

ENGLISH (Cont.)

ENGLISH the American Way
GRAMMAR, Rhetoric, & Composition
JOURNALISM, New Survey of (CO)
LETTERS For All Occasions
PUNCTUATION
SPEECH (CO)
SPEECH, Everyday
WRITER'S BOOK

GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN POLITICS, Dictionary of
CONSTITUTION of the United States
GOVERNMENT, American (CO)
POLITICAL SCIENCE (CO)

HANDICRAFTS
HOME IMPROVEMENT

CERAMICS FOR ALL
CONCRETE and MASONRY
DRAW and PAINT, How to
ELECTRICITY in the Home

HISTORY

AMERICAN Colonial & Rev. Hist. (CO)
AMERICAN HISTORY at a Glance
AMERICAN HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS (CO)
ANCIENT HISTORY (CO)
ANCIENT, Medieval, & Modern History (CO)
ENGLAND, HISTORY of (CO)
EUROPE, 1500-1848 (CO)
EUROPE since 1815 (CO)
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (CO)
MIDDLE AGES, History of (CO)
POLITICAL IDEAS of the American Revolution
RUSSIA, History of (CO)
UNITED STATES to 1865 (CO)
UNITED STATES since 1865 (CO)
WESTERN CIVILIZATION, History of 2 vols. (CO)
WORLD HISTORY at a Glance
WORLD since 1914, History of (CO)

This list is continued inside the back cover.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

737.4075

HOW TO BUILD
A COIN COLLECTION

State Museum Lucknow

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

STATE MUSEUM, LUCKNOW

LIBRARY

Acc. No. 2651

Book No. 737'4075

R H

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

AN EVERYDAY HANDBOOK

HOW TO BUILD
A COIN COLLECTION

by FRED REINFELD

BARNES & NOBLE, Inc. • NEW YORK
Publishers • Booksellers • Since 1873

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

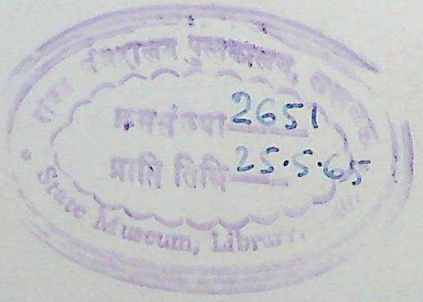
©
Revised Edition, 1959
Copyright 1958, 1959
by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.
All rights reserved
Manufactured and published in the U. S. A.
in 1959 by *Barnes & Noble, Inc.*
by special arrangement with
Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.

Second Printing, 1960

737 . 4075
R H

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author's thanks are due to David A. Boehm, publisher, for his tireless encouragement and close cooperation; to Burton Hobson of Marshall Field's Coin Department for his knowledgeable suggestions and assistance; and to Sawyer McA. Mosser and the American Numismatic Society for supplying the remarkable condition pictures.



CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CONTENTS

1.	The Fascination of Coin Collecting	7
2.	How to Determine Coin Values	13
3.	What Kind of Collection?	63
4.	How to Take Care of Coins	104
5.	Building up Your Coin Collection	112
6.	Minting Methods	120
7.	Catalogue of Values	128
	Price List of Foreign Coins	151
	Controller Coins	154
	Glossary	155
	Coin Finder	157
	Index	159

Universal - Rs. 6.75 Paise

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

1. THE FASCINATION OF COIN COLLECTING

Collecting — collecting almost anything — is one of man's most enjoyable and satisfying hobbies. Some collecting hobbies are not easy to account for; for example, the specialist in bird calls, frog croaks, or locomotive whistles eagerly seizes on every record in his field. The attractions of coin collecting, on the other hand, immediately impress even those who have not yet become "numismatists."

Coins are beautiful

The most obvious appeal is that coins are beautiful — they are miniature works of art designed by outstanding artists. Most coins are pictorial and highly decorative, with simple or intricate designs — remarkable portraits, ships, maps, bridges, palaces and churches, railroads, flags and other patriotic images. It is easy to understand that one of the deepest pleasures of coin collecting comes from merely examining the items of a collection, one by one, and savoring the loving artistry that has gone into their painstaking production.

Coins contain history

Linked with art is the intense historical interest that surrounds coins as souvenirs of the past. In some cases this past is so remote that we would need to go to a museum to find any other remnant of it. Coins are perhaps the only reminders of past civilizations

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

that we can acquire at little trouble and expense. That is why there is a special thrill in possessing coins of ancient Greece and Rome.

Such coins can widen our intellectual horizons and lead us into other fascinating hobbies. The collector who prizes his coin of Alexander the Great or the Emperor Nero will be led sooner or later to explore the eras in which these men lived; he will want to know more about the background of his coins.

As he pursues his quest he will see how historical traditions can live on for thousands of years. To take one outstanding example: the Greek figure of the goddess Athene was copied by the Romans in some of the female divinities pictured on their coins. This same figure in turn appeared as Brittania on English coins many centuries later!

Once we become aware of this historical appeal of coins, there is literally no limit to the fascinating byways through which this absorbing hobby will lead us.

Words on coins

The hold that tradition exerts is best exemplified in our debt to the Romans. As coin collectors, we soon discover that many of our most common numismatic terms stem from Latin. These include:

Coin, numismatics, obverse, reverse, inscription, design, commemorative coin, uncirculated coin, proof coin. All these are derived from Latin.

This is equally true of cent, dime, and quarter. And of course in our American motto seen on so many coins — *E pluribus unum* (or, "Many joined into one,") we have borrowed directly from the Latin.

(Left) United States, Jefferson type nickel, *reverse:* Jefferson's home at Monticello. Note motto on top: *E pluribus unum.*
(Right) Macedon, 336-323 B.C., gold double stater, *obverse:* head of Athene.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Mercury Head dime *obverse* (enlarged). Despite the popular name for this coin, the coin actually represents Liberty; the wings crowning the cap are intended to represent freedom of thought. This headdress can be traced back to many coins of ancient Greece and Rome.

Even the designs on the coinage of many countries — British, French, Spanish, and American, for example — have been directly borrowed from Roman originals. The Mercury dime which first appeared in 1916 is perhaps the clearest example of this. Here we have a head with a winged helmet — a design inspired by a Roman figure which was used for centuries on the denarius, a silver coin of about the same size as our dime. Even the very name of this coin, "dime," comes from an ancient English term — *"disme"* — which in turn goes back to old French; and even that origin can be traced further back to the Latin *decimus* — meaning "tenth." As a matter of fact, when the American dime was first issued in the 1790's, the name of the coin was spelled "disme."

Designs on coins

The use of stars and wreaths on many American coins goes back to Roman coins. So does our goddess of liberty, who is a "descendant" of the Roman goddesses, Roma and Libertas. Moreover, the diadem wreath worn by the American goddess — and her hair-do! — were inspired by Roman originals. The Liberty Cap often seen on the goddess also harks back to a Roman motif — the cap worn by freed slaves to show their new status.

One of the most Roman of American coins is the Peace

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The Peace Dollar is one of the most Roman of all American coins. The radiate headdress was a favorite device on Roman imperial coinage.

Dollar, issued in the 1920's. This pictures the goddess of peace with rays around her head, a design borrowed from the radiate headdress used on portraits of Roman emperors to symbolize their "immortality." The Romans had copied this idea from the Persian sun-gods after sun-worship was imported into Rome from Persia.

To return for a moment to the Mercury dime: the reverse of this coin is full of Roman symbolism — the fasces (bundles of rods with an ax), which was the Lictor's badge of authority (later Mussolini's symbol); and the laurel wreath which was worn by triumphant Roman generals.

No motif has been more popular on American coins than the image of the eagle. This, too, was a favorite Roman religious symbol. The eagle was associated with Jupiter, which is why the standards of the Roman legions were topped with an eagle. The capture of such a standard by the enemy was considered a catastrophe, and its recapture even decades later was a cause for rejoicing. Napoleon copied this idea for his armies, but it is on American

The eagle is one of the favorite motifs on American coinage. The one pictured here appears on the reverse of the Liberty Seated Quarter.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The fasces (bundle of sticks with an ax) pictured here on the reverse of the Mercury Head Dime was a Roman symbol for power. The laurel wreath was the Roman reward for victory.

coins that the modern use of the eagle became most widespread. The eagle on American coins generally holds a cluster of arrows in its claws or a scroll in its beak. This too was a Roman device.

Identifying mintings

Finally, it is interesting to observe that another Roman device — the mint mark — is the chief index to the investment value of a coin. The mint mark is a small letter placed on the coin to indicate where it was struck, and the Romans first did this.

This brings us to a facet of coin collecting which is achieving ever greater prominence — collecting coins for profit. As the value of many coins goes up year after year, the collector of valuable coins can realize a handsome profit by eventually selling a coin after its price has increased considerably. In many cases the differential between the face value of a coin and its market value is considerable. In recent years the dividing line between coin collecting as a hobby and coin collecting as a form of investment has become hazier and hazier. As a numismatist becomes more experienced and more discriminating, pleasure and profit become increasingly intermingled.

But even the collector who is not in a position to follow up the investment angle or has no interest in it, can still find coins an absorbing hobby. In terms of sheer pleasure, he will spend

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

many happy hours gathering, studying and arranging his collection, reading about the historical background of his coins, and making lasting friendships with other people who are equally interested in coin collecting.

Rome, 117-138 A.D., bronze sesterce, *reverse:* eagle. The popularity of this design on American coins can be traced back to the coins of ancient Greece and Rome.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

2. HOW TO DETERMINE COIN VALUES

We have an instinctive reaction to the appearance of a coin, regardless of what its value may be. If it is bright and shiny and looks as if it has just come from the mint, we are instinctively pleased with its fresh appearance and its clear outline of design and lettering.

By the same token, a worn, faded coin repels us. It has had its day and we find it hard to be interested.

Coin conditions

These emotional reactions play a big part in determining coin values. Condition is a much more important factor in coin valuations than the beginner is apt to realize. A coin is a coin, he may think, and one specimen of it is as good as another.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. A coin selling for 25 cents in "fair" condition, for example, may sell for a hundred times that price in flawless condition. So we can conclude that collectors set enormous store by condition. In acquiring coins we must try to obtain them in the best possible condition we can afford. From the investment point of view, bear in mind that a coin in splendid condition, if it has other desirable features, tends to rise substantially in value over the years; whereas the same coin in poor condition will have a price that will rise sluggishly if at all. Hence it is foolish economy to buy coins in inferior condition. According to the same logic, your aim in trading

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

should be to "trade up," always with the goal of improving the condition of your coins.

But, though condition is important, descriptions won't help us much if we use vague terms like "splendid" or "inferior." We need objective terms of reference on which all collectors can be agreed. The following definitions by Stuart Mosher, former editor of the *Numismatist,* are quoted from my book, *Coin Collectors' Handbook* (Sterling):

Proof (Pr.): a coin with a mirror-like surface struck with polished dies on a polished blank. Usually sold at a premium by the mints. (See page 117.)

Uncirculated (Unc.): in perfect condition, showing no signs of wear or damage but not necessarily brilliant.

Extremely Fine (Ex.F.): No definite signs of wear but having a less desirable surface than an uncirculated coin.

Very Fine (V.F.): showing inconsequential signs of wear but only slightly less desirable than the preceding classification.

Fine (F.): perceptible signs of wear but still a desirable piece.

Very Good (V.G.): definite signs of wear but not altogether unattractive.

Good (G.): worn but lettering and design all clear.

Fair (Fr.): quite badly worn and usually highly undesirable.

Poor (P.): less desirable than "fair" yet the design can usually be distinguished.

Armed with these descriptions, you can judge your own coins and have a clear understanding of descriptions in coin advertising matter. Bear in mind that an American coin with illegible date is worth no more than face value: the year of issue is a key factor in determining the premium value of an American coin.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

UNCIRCULATED: All lettering and date extremely clear (note especially "LIBERTY" on headband). Diamond strokes on feathers and ribbon are all distinct. Ribbon appears clear and sharp. Hair above ribbon shows up strongly.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged). UNCIRCULATED

(Below) INDIAN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged). EXTREMELY FINE

EXTREMELY FINE: Very similar to uncirculated except that the highest points of the design, especially the hair around the ear and the ribbon where it crosses the beads, show the slightest signs of wear or rubbing. All fine detail is still clear and coins in this condition may have a little mint luster left.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY FINE: Design still quite clear. However, the coin begins to show definite signs of wear. The letters in "LIBERTY" are worn but the individual outline of each individual letter is still discernible. Only a partial outline of the diamonds on the ribbon appear, the middle two or three beads on the neck are worn smooth, and the tips of the feathers show smooth spots of wear.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged).
VERY FINE
(Below) INDIAN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged).
FINE

FINE: A considerably worn coin. The basic outline is still clear but most of the fine detail is lost. Only portions of the letters in "LIBERTY" still show. The diamond design on the ribbon is completely gone, only the end beads on the neck show, and all but the heaviest lines in the feathers are gone.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY GOOD: A much worn coin but free of serious gouges or other mutilation. The outlines of the head, letters and date are clear. "LIBERTY" is completely worn off, beads on neck no longer show, and there is no detail visible in feathers.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged).
VERY GOOD
(Below) INDIAN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged).
UNCIRCULATED

UNCIRCULATED: All details of wreath quite sharp. Horizontal and vertical bars on shield clearly outlined. Arrowheads and feathers distinct. Ribbon shows no signs of wear.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

EXTREMELY FINE: Slight wear or rubbing on highest points, particularly the fine horizontal lines in shield and at the point where the ribbon is wrapped around the arrows.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged). EXTREMELY FINE

(Below) INDIAN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged). VERY FINE

VERY FINE: Wreath rather worn. Vertical bars on shield still distinct, but horizontal bars no longer sharp. Feathers on arrows less clear. Ribbon slightly worn.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

FINE: Wreath definitely worn. Vertical bars in wreath are losing definition, horizontal bars distinctly faded. Feathers on arrows no longer show detail. Ribbon quite worn.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged).
FINE
(Below) INDIAN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged).
VERY GOOD

VERY GOOD: Vertical bars in shield still clear, but all other features considerably worn down and much detail lost.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Comparison of all these Indian Head obverses shows up the variations in condition. Lower right hand coin is in Good condition. Actual size.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Comparison of all these Indian Head reverses likewise shows up the variations in condition.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

UNCIRCULATED: Cheek and jawbones clearly defined. Lines of ear quite distinct. Bow-tie lines sharply outlined. Date is very clear. Hair in strong relief.

(Above) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged). UNCIRCULATED
(Below) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged). EXTREMELY FINE

EXTREMELY FINE: Slight wear or rubbing on the highest points of the design. The finest detail in the hair is worn and cheek, jawbone and bow-tie a little smooth.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY FINE: Hair around ear shows smooth spots and outline of ear is less distinct. Cheek and jawbone show definite smooth spots of wear.

(Above) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged). VERY FINE

(Below) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged). FINE

FINE: Jawbones clear but cheek somewhat faded. Most of detail gone on ear. Bow-tie lines less distinct. Date and mint mark still well defined. All detail of hair is gone.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY GOOD: Chin somewhat worn and all detail lost on cheek. Ear quite worn. Bowtie lines not too distinct. Date slightly worn.

(Above) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *obverse* (enlarged).
VERY GOOD
(Below) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged).
UNCIRCULATED

UNCIRCULATED: Ears of grain and parallel lines are all sharp and distinct.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

EXTREMELY FINE: Ears of grain and parallel lines still distinct. Inside row of wheat kernels are first point to show wear.

(Above) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged).
EXTREMELY FINE
(Below) LINCOLN HEAD CENT *reverse* (enlarged).
VERY FINE

VERY FINE: Parallel lines are slightly smooth and the grains of wheat toward the top of branch are less distinct.

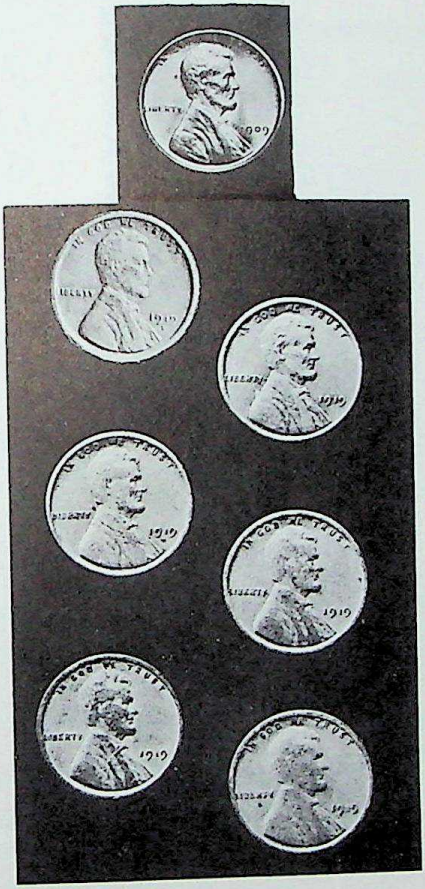
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

FINE: Parallel lines somewhat run together. Individual grains of wheat are visible but not very clearly defined.

(Above) LINCOLN HEAD CENTS *reverse* (enlarged).
FINE
(Below) LINCOLN HEAD CENTS *reverse* (enlarged).
VERY GOOD

VERY GOOD: Ears of grain and parallel lines almost worn smooth.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



Comparison of all these Lincoln Head obverses shows up the variations in condition. Lower right coin is in Good condition. Actual size.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Comparison of all these Lincoln Head reverses likewise shows up the variations in condition.

1959 Cent, reverse

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

UNCIRCULATED: Date quite sharp. Hair and braid show full detail.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD (or BUFFALO) NICKEL *obverse* (enlarged). UNCIRCULATED
(Below) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *obverse* (enlarged). EXTREMELY FINE

EXTREMELY FINE: Date clear. Hair and braid fairly distinct.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY FINE: Date still clear. Braid distinct, but hair somewhat worn.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *obverse* (enlarged). VERY FINE

(Below) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *obverse* (enlarged). FINE

FINE: Date somewhat faded but still readable. Fair detail on hair and braid.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY GOOD: Coin shows much wear and detail gone. Cheek worn smooth. Date must, of course, be identifiable although portions of the date and lettering may not be clearly defined.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *obverse* (enlarged).
VERY GOOD
(Below) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *reverse* (enlarged).
UNCIRCULATED

UNCIRCULATED: Horn shows distinctly. Hair on shoulder is clearly outlined.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

EXTREMELY FINE: Horn still quite distinct. Hair on shoulder somewhat less clear.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *reverse* (enlarged). EXTREMELY FINE

(Below) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *reverse* (enlarged). VERY FINE

VERY FINE: Hair on shoulder has lost much detail. Top of horn no longer distinct and horn has lost much of its roundness.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

FINE: Horn hardly distinguishable. Hair on shoulder rather worn.

(Above) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *reverse* (enlarged).
FINE
(Below) INDIAN HEAD NICKEL *reverse* (enlarged).
VERY GOOD

VERY GOOD: Horn worn smooth, hair on shoulder almost so.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Comparison of all these Indian Head Nickel obverses shows up the variations in condition. Lower left coin is in Good condition. Actual size.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Comparison of all these Indian Head Nickel reverses likewise shows up the variations in condition.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

UNCIRCULATED: Very sharp detail on wings, helmet, and on hair above the forehead and in front of ear.

(Above) MERCURY HEAD DIME *obverse* (enlarged). UNCIRCULATED
(Below) MERCURY HEAD DIME *obverse* (enlarged). EXTREMELY FINE

EXTRA FINE: Hair slightly worn; part of wings worn smooth. Helmet fairly distinct.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY FINE: Much of detail lost on hair. More of helmet worn smooth. Helmet details less distinct. Less detail on wings.

(Above) MERCURY HEAD DIME *obverse* (enlarged). VERY FINE

(Below) MERCURY HEAD DIME *obverse* (enlarged). FINE

FINE: Most of fine detail on cap, hair and wings is gone although outline of wings and part of cap are still visible.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VERY GOOD: Hair worn smooth, as well as most of wings. Helmet shows considerable wear. General fuzziness from wear.

(Above) MERCURY HEAD DIME *obverse* (enlarged). VERY GOOD
(Below) MERCURY HEAD DIME *reverse* (enlarged). UNCIRCULATED

UNCIRCULATED: Rods in bundle are all sharply outlined. Diagonal bands and central band show out very clearly.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

EXTREMELY FINE: Rods in bundle have lost some definition. Diagonal bands worn smooth but central band still quite clear.

(Above) MERCURY HEAD DIME *reverse* (enlarged). EXTREMELY FINE

(Below) MERCURY HEAD DIME *reverse* (enlarged). VERY FINE

VERY FINE: Much of the detail gone from the rods. Diagonal bands and central band very faint.

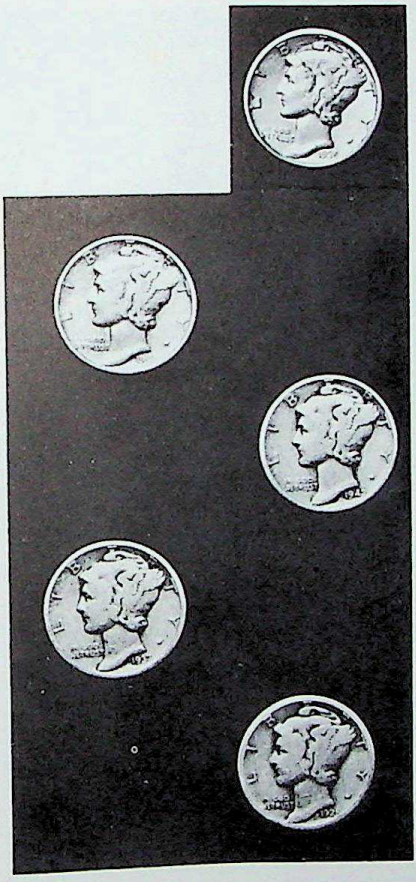
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

FINE: Rods almost completely worn smooth. Diagonal bands and central band no longer visible.

(Above) MERCURY HEAD DIME *reverse* (enlarged). FINE
(Below) MERCURY HEAD DIME *reverse* (enlarged). VERY GOOD

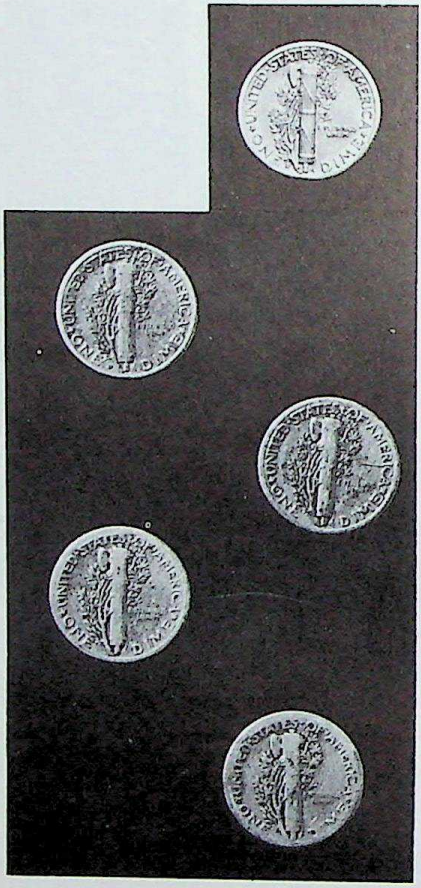
VERY GOOD: Rods and bands completely worn smooth. Lettering on motto is faint but readable. Some fading on outer inscription. Wreath somewhat worn.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



Comparison of all these Mercury Head obverses shows up the variations in condition. Actual size.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



Comparison of all these Mercury Head reverses shows up the variations in condition.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Liberty Head ("Barber") Quarter

Uncirculated

All the details are sharply outlined:

the shield
the eagle's eye
the eagle's neck
the eagle's feathers
the eagle's claws
the arrows
the leaves
the dots in the border
the dots between "United" and "Quarter" and between "America" and "Dollar"
the lettering on the inscription
the lettering on the ribbon

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Liberty Head ("Barber") Quarter

Extremely Fine

All the details are still distinct.

Note, however, that there are slight scratches on the shield, and that the feathers are slightly faded toward the sides.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Very Fine

The eagle's eye and neck are distinct, and so are the arrows, the leaves, the dots and lettering on the inscription.

The shield is fairly distinct, but there are some nicks on it, and there are traces of fading toward the sides.

The feathers are considerably faded toward the sides, and the outside dots are beginning to grow fuzzy.

The claws are still fairly distinct, and so is the lettering on the ribbon, although *unum* is a little faded.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Fine

The shield and the eagle's eye are fairly distinct. However, there are some nicks and scratches on the shield and the fading toward the edges is getting more pronounced.

The neck is considerably faded, and the feathers are badly faded toward the sides.

The arrows, the leaves, and the lettering on the inscription are still distinct, and the dots in the inscription can be clearly seen.

The dots in the border have become fuzzier than in the previous condition.

The lettering on the ribbon is faded somewhat and several letters are unreadable.

The claws are no longer as distinct as they were previously. (Note the "D" mint mark under the eagle.)

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Very Good

The eagle's eye, the leaves, the dots and the lettering on the inscription are still distinct.

The lines on the shield are completely gone, and the details on the neck have almost disappeared.

Little of the detail on the feathers is left, and the claws seem to merge with the arrows and leaves.

The arrows have grown fuzzy, and the dots in the border are no longer distinct.

The lettering on the ribbon is badly faded and is becoming more unreadable.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Proof *Uncirculated* *Extremely Fine*

Very Fine *Fine* *Very Good*

Good *Fair* *Poor*

Now look at these coins (in their exact size) side by side and notice the variation.

Liberty Head ("Barber") Quarters.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Foreign coin conditions

The foregoing discussion applies in the main to American and Canadian coins. When we come to foreign coins, we have to apply somewhat different standards. American coinage dates only from the last decade of the eighteenth century, and Canadian coinage has had an even shorter life. Foreign coinage of course goes back much further.

Generally, the best condition of available coins issued before 1800 is "Fine." From 1800 to the early years of the twentieth century, we should be well satisfied with obtaining foreign coins in "Very Fine" condition. Coins in superior condition are occasionally found,and they command much higher valuations,depending on their condition. In more recent times, we may reasonably look for foreign coins in "Uncirculated" or "Extremely Fine" condition. And, if we go back no farther than 1948 or so, we can expect to find "Proof" coins of Great Britain, the British Commonwealth and a few other countries, available from dealers.

Ancient coin conditions

Ancient coins, because of their considerable age, have to be judged by even more lenient standards. On the other hand, since they received comparatively little handling when in use, they may turn out to be in better condition than we might expect. These coins have to be judged on their individual features.

Each ancient coin, in other words, has to be judged on its interest for you. You may overlook the worn appearance of a Roman coin if it might have been handled by Julius Caesar or another luminary of the time.

Scarcity and demand

Aside from condition, the factor of supply *and* demand plays an important role in coin valuation. Mere rarity is not enough to determine a coin's value. A coin may be scarce, but if there is little or no demand for it, then it will not be valuable. Many foreign coins are rare, but their comparatively low prices are due to rise

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

as more and more collectors turn to them because of the high price of many American coins.

In the case of American coins, the situation we find is quite different. The supply of already issued coins becomes smaller every year as coins disappear from circulation or into collections. The supply coming from break-up of collections cannot keep pace with the demand that comes from ever greater numbers of collectors of American coins.

The result is a steadily rising level in the value of American coins. Pent-up demand also influences collectors who intend at some time or other to sell some or all of their coins for profit-taking or emergency reasons. As the prices of American coins continue to go up, it is easy to dispose of such a collection at a good price, with no shortage of prospective buyers. Foreign coins present a somewhat different picture. Gold and other rare foreign coins always command a ready buyer. The prices of minor foreign coins and commoner pieces move more slowly than United States coins and therefore do not offer the same investment possibilities.

Mint marks

We have already seen that condition and demand play an important role in the valuation of coins. Tied in with the scarcity factor are mint marks. The United States has had seven mints, as follows:

Mint	*Years*	*Mint Mark*
Philadelphia, Pa.	1792 to date	none
Dahlonega, Ga.	1838-1861	D
Charlotte, N. C.	1838-1861	C
New Orleans, La.	1838-1909	O
San Francisco, Calif.	1854-1955	S
Carson City, Nev.	1870-1893	CC
Denver, Colo.	1906 to date	D

In only one case did the Philadelphia mint place mint marks

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

on its coins: the silver content Jefferson Nickels from Philadelphia issued from 1942 to 1945 had a "P" mint mark.

Mint marks have been an important guide to valuation of American coins as many coins have been issued in a single year by two or more mints.

If a coin has no mint mark, it has been issued by Philadelphia. If it has been issued by another mint, it has a letter showing the mint where the coin was struck. Where there is a considerable difference in the quantities of a given coin struck in the same year at two or more mints, the coin issued in the smaller quantity will generally command a substantially higher price. Take the catalog valuation of the Lincoln head Cent (uncirculated) issued in 1925:

No mint mark (Philadelphia)	$ 2.00
"S" mint mark (San Francisco)	22.50
"D" mint mark (Denver)	10.00

To have this important information, we need to find the mint mark on the coin, as shown in the following pictures and table. We need also to know the quantities issued year by year of every coin. (These figures are given in *Coin Collectors' Handbook* and

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

other coin catalogs, which also tell you when there was a multiple issue.) These figures are *generally* a good indication of the likely value of a coin, though there are cases where a coin is valuable despite the issue of a large number of coins. (For the mechanics and history of the minting process, see Chapter 6.)

TABLE OF MINT MARKS

Indian Head Cents: on the reverse, at the bottom under the wreath.

Lincoln Head Cents: on the obverse, under the date. (See page 23.)

Three Cents — Silver: on the reverse, to the right of the "III."

Liberty Head Nickels: on the reverse, to the left of "cents."

Buffalo Nickels: on the reverse, under "Five cents."

Jefferson Nickels: on the reverse, to the right of the building, or above it.

Liberty Seated Half Dimes: on the reverse, under the wreath, or within it.

Liberty Seated Dimes: on the reverse, under the wreath, or within it.

Liberty Head Dimes: on the reverse, under the wreath.

Mercury Head Dimes: on the reverse, to the left of the fasces.

Roosevelt Dimes: on the reverse, at the left bottom of the torch.

Twenty Cent Pieces: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Liberty Seated Quarters: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Liberty Head Quarters: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Standing Liberty Quarters: on the obverse, above and to the left of the date.

Washington Quarters: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Liberty Seated Half Dollars: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Liberty Head Half Dollars: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Standing Liberty Half Dollars: on the reverse, to the left of "half dollar."

Franklin Half Dollars: on the reverse, above the Liberty Bell.

Liberty Seated Dollars: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Liberty Head Dollars: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Peace Dollars: on the reverse, at the bottom, to the left of the eagle's wing.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The mint mark on the Indian Head Cent (enlarged) appears on the reverse, at the bottom under the wreath.

Trade Dollars: on the reverse, under the eagle.

Gold Dollars: on the reverse, under the wreath.

Ribbon Type Quarter Eagles: on the obverse, above the date.

Coronet Type Quarter Eagles: on the reverse, below the eagle.

Indian Head Type Quarter Eagles: on the reverse, to the left of the eagle's claw.

Three Dollar Gold Pieces: on the reverse, below the wreath.

Ribbon Type Half Eagles: on the obverse, above the date.

Coronet Type Half Eagles: on the reverse, below the eagle.

Indian Head Type Half Eagles: on the reverse, to the left of the eagle's claw.

Coronet Type Eagles: on the reverse, below the eagle.

Indian Head Type Eagles: on the reverse, to the left of the eagle's claw.

Coronet Type Double Eagles: on the reverse, below the eagle.

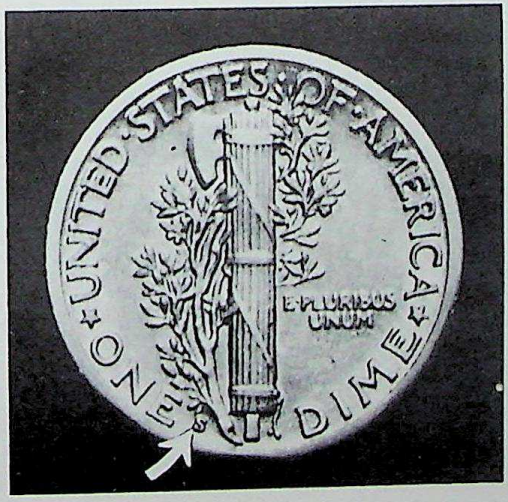
Liberty Standing Double Eagles: on the reverse, above the date.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above) The mint mark on the Liberty Head Nickel (enlarged) appears on the reverse, to the left of "cents." (Below) The mint mark on the Buffalo (or Indian Head) Nickel (enlarged) appears on the reverse, under "Five cents."

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above) The mint mark on the Liberty Head Dime (enlarged) appears on the reverse, under the wreath. (Below) The mint mark on the Mercury Head Dime (enlarged) appears on the reverse, to the left of the fasces.



CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above) The mint mark on the Roosevelt Dime (enlarged) appears on the reverse, at the left bottom of the torch. (Below) The mint mark on the Standing Liberty Quarter (enlarged) appears on the obverse, above and to the left of the date.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above) The mint mark on the Washington Quarter (enlarged) appears on the reverse, under the eagle.

For mint mark on Barber type Quarter, *see* page 46.

What has been said here about the importance of mint marks should be kept in mind when reading Chapter 5. The more speculative aspects of buying and selling American coins depend in large part on mint marks, and this is even more emphatically true of price differentials in the case of rolls and proof sets (see pages 117 and 118).

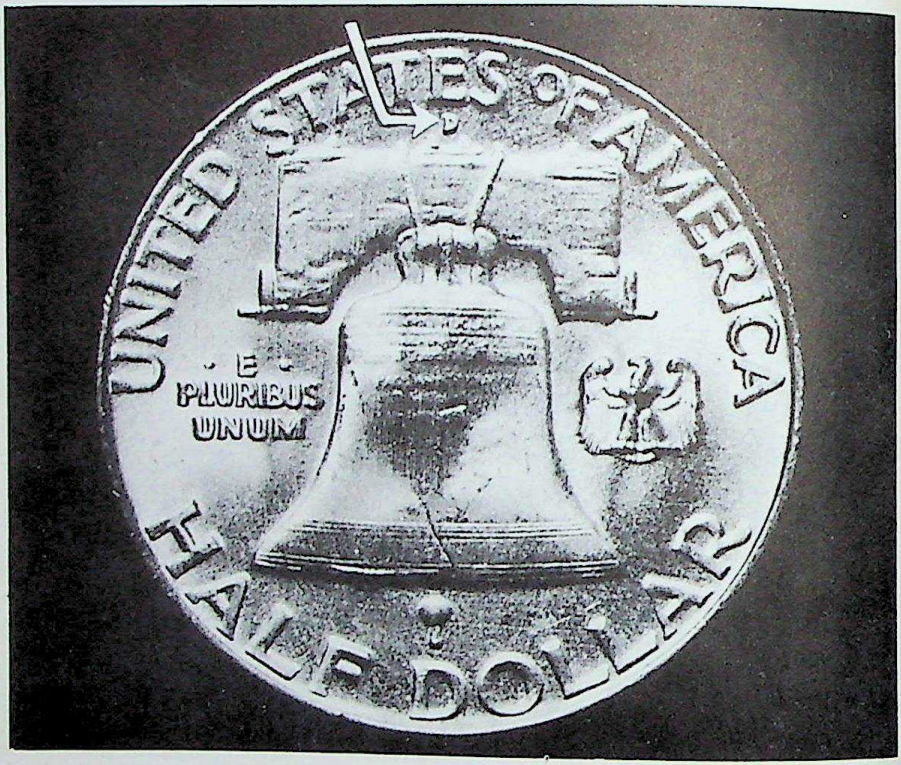
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The mint mark on the Liberty Head Half Dollar (enlarged) appears on the reverse, under the eagle.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The mint mark on the Standing Liberty Half Dollar (enlarged) appears on the reverse, to the left of "half dollar."

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



The mint mark on the Franklin Half Dollar (enlarged) appears on the reverse, above the Liberty Bell.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The mint mark on the Liberty Head Dollar (enlarged) appears on the reverse, under the eagle.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The mint mark on the Peace Dollar (enlarged) appears on the reverse, on the bottom, to the left of the eagle's wing.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

3. WHAT KIND OF COLLECTION?

Topical collecting

The numismatist who has other hobbies can often combine them enjoyably with coin collecting. Thus, it is possible to build up a collection specializing in ship, railroad, building, or battle designs; or else to collect portraits of great men. There is an endless variety of beautiful coins along these lines.

National collecting

Most American collectors specialize in American coins. The chief reason is that most collectors of any nationality are likely to favor their own country's coins. *These are the coins they obtain most readily — in change* — so that they can build a very sizable collection with little difficulty or expense.

Then too, their own country's coins reflect history and traditions with which they are familiar and which appeal to their sense of patriotic pride.

Series and type collecting

Because American coins are so much in demand, they are collected by series or by types. In the case of *series collecting,* the objective is to build up a collection of a given series, trying to get one coin of each date and from each mint. This is the method applied to current or recently issued coins. In the case of the older coins, which by and large are substantially more expensive,

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

type collecting is appropriate; this involves obtaining one coin of each design type. Any date or mint will do.

The beginning collector will do well to pick up all sorts of American coins in order to become familiar with them. Then he can decide which type or types he would like to specialize in. The two most modern varieties of cents are favorites because the coins are of the lowest denomination, are comparatively cheap, and, having been issued in large quantities, are still plentiful.

To get a general survey of the various types of U.S. coins, the following table will be useful.*

HALF CENTS (copper)

Liberty Cap	1793-1797
Draped Bust	1800-1808
Turban Head	1809-1836
Braided Hair	1840-1857

CENTS

Large Cents (copper)

Chain	1793
Wreath	1793
Liberty Cap	1793-1796
Draped Bust	1796-1807
Turban Head	1808-1814
Coronet	1816-1839
Braided Hair	1839-1857

Small Cents (copper-nickel 1856-1864; bronze 1864-1942, 1946 to date; steel 1943; copper 1944-1945)

Flying Eagle	1856-1858
Indian Head	1859-1909
Lincoln Head	1909 to date

TWO CENTS (bronze)

	1864-1873

* See chapter 7 for a list of catalog values.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Half Cent:
Liberty Cap Type

Half Cent:
Turban Head Type

Half Cent:
Draped Bust Type

Half Cent:
Braided Hair Type

LARGE CENTS

Cent: Chain, 1793,
reverse

Cent: Wreath, 1793.

Cent: Liberty Cap,
1794

Draped Bust, 1796

Turban Head, 1810

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Left: Cent, Coronet Type (1817), obverse. *Right:* Cent, Braided Hair Type, (1839), so-called "booby head."

The Flying Eagle Cent, showing an eagle in graceful flight, is one of the handsomest American coins.

Two Cents Bronze

Three Cents Nickel

THREE CENTS—SILVER

FIVE CENTS—NICKEL

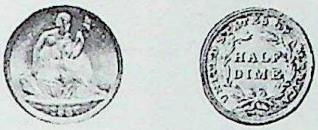
Shield Type

Liberty Head Type

Buffalo Type

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Half Dime: Bust Type



Half Dime: Liberty Seated Type

Left: Dime, Bust Type (1828). *Right:* Dime, Liberty Seated Type (1837).

Dime: Liberty Head Type

THREE CENTS (nickel)		1865-1889
THREE CENTS (silver)		1851-1873
FIVE CENTS (nickel)		
	Shield	1866-1883
	Liberty Head	1883-1912
	Buffalo (or Indian Head)	1913-1938
	Jefferson	1938 to date
HALF DIMES (silver)		
	Bust (or Liberty Head)	1794-1837
	Liberty Seated	1837-1873

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Dime: Roosevelt Type

DIMES (silver)

Bust	1796-1837
Liberty Seated	1837-1891
Liberty Head	1892-1916
Winged Head Liberty ("Mercury Head")	1916-1945
Roosevelt	1946 to date

TWENTY-CENT PIECES (silver) 1875-1878

QUARTERS (silver)

Bust	1796-1838
Liberty Seated	1838-1891
Liberty Head (Barber)	1892-1916
Liberty Standing	1916-1930
Washington	1932 to date

Left: Quarter, Bust Type. *Right:* Quarter, Liberty Seated Type.

Below: Quarter, Liberty Head (Barber) Type (obverse)

Left: Quarter, Liberty Standing Type. *Right:* Quarter, Washington Type.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Left: Half Dollar, Bust Type (1803). *Right:* Half Dollar, Liberty Seated Type (1840).

Liberty Head (Barber) Type Half Dollar

HALF DOLLARS (silver)

Bust	1794-1839
Liberty Seated	1839-1891
Liberty Head (Barber)	1892-1915
Liberty Standing	1916-1947
Franklin	1948 to date

Half Dollar, Standing Liberty Type

Half Dollar, Franklin Type

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Left: Dollar, Bust Type (1796). *Right:* Dollar, Liberty Seated Type (1840).

DOLLARS (silver)		
	Bust	1794-1839
	Liberty Seated	1840-1873
	Liberty Head (Morgan)	1878-1921
	Peace	1921-1935
TRADE DOLLARS (silver)		1873-1878
	Proofs only	1879-1885
DOLLARS (gold)		
	Liberty Head	1849-1854
	Indian Headdress	1854-1889

Dollar, Liberty Head (Morgan) Type (obverse)

Dollar, Liberty Head (Morgan) Type (reverse)

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Trade Dollar (1873).
Left: obverse.
Right: reverse.

GOLD DOLLARS:

Liberty Head Type

Indian-Headdress Type

Larger Indian-Headdress Type

QUARTER EAGLES:

Liberty Cap

Liberty Head

Ribbon Type

Coronet Type

Indian Head Incuse Type

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

QUARTER EAGLES ($2.50 gold)		
	Liberty Cap	1796-1807
	Liberty Head	1808-1834
	Ribbon	1834-1839
	Coronet	1840-1907
	Indian Head Incuse	1908-1929
THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES		1854-1889
FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES (Pattern Coins)		
	Proofs only	1879-1880

FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

HALF EAGLES ($5 gold)		
	Bust	1795-1834
	Ribbon	1834-1838
	Coronet	1839-1908
	Indian Head Incuse	1908-1929
EAGLES ($10 gold)		
	Bust	1795-1804
	Coronet	1838-1907
	Indian Head	1907-1933
DOUBLE EAGLES ($20 gold)		
	Coronet	1849-1907
	Liberty Standing (Saint-Gaudens)	1907-1933

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

HALF EAGLES:

Bust Type
Top: obverse.
Bottom: reverse.

Bust Type
Top: obverse.
Bottom: reverse.

Ribbon Type

Coronet Type
without motto

Indian Head Incuse Type

Eagle:

Bust Type

Coronet Type
with motto

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

EAGLE:

Coronet Type
without motto

Indian Head Type
without motto

Indian Head Type
with motto

Double Eagle, Coronet
Type without motto

Double Eagle, Saint-Gaudens Type

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Collecting proof sets

During the years 1936-1942 and from 1950 to date, the Philadelphia mint has issued the current cent, nickel, dime, quarter, and half dollar in a set made from special dies with exceptionally painstaking workmanship. When ordered in the year of issue from the mint, such a set currently costs $2.10 postpaid.

As you will see on pages 117 and 118, there has been a great deal of interest among collectors in purchasing such proof sets as a form of investment.

Commemoratives

Another type of American coinage which is of enormous interest to modern collectors is the whole field of commemorative coins.

As the name indicates, these coins were struck on special occasions, such as the Columbian Exposition (1893); the Pilgrim Tercentenary (1920); Oregon Trail Memorial (1926); Texas Centennial (1934). Aside from their historical interest, commemorative coins fascinate coin collectors because they are the most beautiful ever issued by the United States; in fact, among the most beautiful ever issued by any country.

Commemoratives were never intended to be used for general circulation. Hence, practically all of them are in uncirculated condition. So far there are 50 silver and 10 gold coins. The vast majority are silver half dollars.

Some of the commemorative coins continued to be issued for a number of years, and with several mint marks. The Booker T. Washington Memorial coin, for example, was issued for six years (1946-1951), in three varieties each year — no mint mark for the Philadelphia coin, "D" mint mark for the Denver coin, and "S" mint mark for the San Francisco coin. This makes 18 varieties in all, but only a keen specialist would be interested in having them all. By and large, however, collecting commemorative coins makes an attractive hobby where prices are not prohibitive.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

COMPLETE LIST OF U. S. COMMEMORATIVES

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS

(Half Dollars unless otherwise specified)

Year	Unc.
1892 Columbian Exposition	$ 4.00
1893 Columbian Exposition	3.00
1893 Isabella Quarter	35.00
1900 Lafayette Dollar	50.00
1915 S Panama-Pacific Exposition	50.00
1918 Illinois Centennial	12.00
1920 Maine Centennial	12.00
1920 Pilgrim Tercentenary	5.00
1921 Pilgrim Tercentenary	12.00
1921 Missouri Centennial (with star)	80.00
1921 Missouri Centennial (no star)	75.00
1921 Alabama Centennial (with 2 x 2)	50.00
1921 Alabama Centennial (no 2 x 2)	45.00
1922 Grant Memorial (with star)	120.00
1922 Grant Memorial (no star)	13.50
1923 S Monroe Doctrine Centennial	9.00
1924 Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary	12.50
1925 Lexington-Concord Sesquicent	7.50
1925 Stone Mountain Memorial	4.00
1925 S California Diamond Jubilee	13.50
1925 Fort Vancouver Centennial	60.00
1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence	10.00
1926 Oregon Trail Memorial	6.00
1926 S Oregon Trail Memorial	5.00
1928 Oregon Trail Memorial	8.00
1933 D Oregon Trail Memorial	11.00
1934 D Oregon Trail Memorial	8.00
1936 Oregon Trail Memorial	5.00
1936 S Oregon Trail Memorial	10.50
1937 D Oregon Trail Memorial	5.00
1938 Oregon Trail Memorial	
1938 D Oregon Trail Memorial	
1938 S Oregon Trail Memorial	
1938 P-D-S (set of three)	20.00
1939 Oregon Trail Memorial	
1939 D Oregon Trail Memorial	
1939 S Oregon Trail Memorial	
1939 P-D-S (set of three)	70.00
1927 Vermont Sesquicentennial	25.00
1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial	150.00
1934 Maryland Tercentenary	15.00
1934 Texas Centennial	5.00
1935 Texas Centennial	4.50
1935 D Texas Centennial	4.50
1935 S Texas Centennial	4.50
1935 P-D-S (set of three)	12.50
1936 Texas Centennial	4.50
1936 D Texas Centennial	4.50
1936 S Texas Centennial	4.50
1936 P-D-S (set of three)	12.50
1937 Texas Centennial	
1937 D Texas Centennial	
1937 S Texas Centennial	
1937 P-D-S (set of three)	16.00
1938 Texas Centennial	
1938 D Texas Centennial	
1938 S Texas Centennial	
1938 P-D-S (set of three)	55.00

Year	Unc.
1934 Daniel Boone Bicentennial	7.50
1935 Daniel Boone Bicentennial	5.50
1935 D Daniel Boone Bicentennial	10.50
1935 S Daniel Boone Bicentennial	10.50
1935 D-S (set of two)	19.00
1935 Daniel Boone Bicentennial	5.50
1935 D Daniel Boone Bicentennial	
1935 S Daniel Boone Bicentennial	
1935 D-S (set of two)	225.00
1936 Daniel Boone Bicentennial	5.50
1936 D Daniel Boone Bicentennial	10.50
1936 S Daniel Boone Bicentennial	10.50
1936 D-S (set of two)	19.50
1937 Daniel Boone Bicentennial	5.50
1937 D Daniel Boone Bicentennial	
1937 S Daniel Boone Bicentennial	
1937 D-S (set of two)	200.00
1938 Daniel Boone Bicentennial	
1938 D Daniel Boone Bicentennial	
1938 S Daniel Boone Bicentennial	
1938 P-D-S (set of three)	300.00
1935 Connecticut Tercentenary	30.00
1935 Arkansas Centennial	6.00
1935 D Arkansas Centennial	8.50
1935 S Arkansas Centennial	8.50
1936 Arkansas Centennial	6.50
1936 D Arkansas Centennial	6.50
1936 S Arkansas Centennial	6.50
1936 P-D-S (set of three)	18.00
1937 Arkansas Centennial	
1937 D Arkansas Centennial	
1937 S Arkansas Centennial	
1937 P-D-S (set of three)	22.50
1938 Arkansas Centennial	
1938 D Arkansas Centennial	
1938 S Arkansas Centennial	
1938 P-D-S (set of three)	60.00
1939 Arkansas Centennial	
1939 D Arkansas Centennial	
1939 S Arkansas Centennial	
1939 P-D-S (set of three)	225.00
1935 Hudson, N. Y. Sesquicentennial	90.00
1935 S California-Pacific Exposition	8.00
1936 D California-Pacific Exposition	9.50
1935 Old Spanish Trail	70.00
1936 Rhode Island Tercentenary	10.00
1936 D Rhode Island Tercentenary	10.00
1936 S Rhode Island Tercentenary	10.00
1936 P-D-S (set of three)	28.00
1936 Cleveland, Great Lakes Exposition	5.50
1936 Wisconsin Territorial Centennial	15.00
1936 Cincinnati Musical Center	30.00
1936 D Cincinnati Musical Center	30.00
1936 S Cincinnati Musical Center	30.00
1936 P-D-S (set of three)	90.00
1936 Long Island Tercentenary	7.00
1936 York County, Maine Tercentenary	10.00
1936 Bridgeport, Conn. Centennial	11.00
1936 Lynchburg, Va. Sesquicentennial	16.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

1936 Elgin, Illinois Centennial	16.50
1936 Albany, N. Y. Charter	22.50
1936 S San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge	12.00
1936 Columbia, S. C. Sesquicentennial	17.50
1936 D Columbia, S. C. Sesquicentennial	17.50
1936 S Columbia, S. C. Sesquicentennial	17.50
1936 P-D-S (set of three)	51.00
1936 Arkansas Centennial-Robinson	12.00
1936 Delaware Tercentenary	15.00
1936 Battle of Gettysburg (1863-1938)	16.00
1936 Norfolk, Va. Bicentennial	26.00
1937 Roanoke Island, N. C. (1587-1937)	15.00
1937 Battle of Antietam (1862-1937)	35.00
1938 New Rochelle, N. Y. (1688-1938)	28.00
1946 Iowa Centennial	9.00
1946 Booker T. Washington Memorial	1.75
1946 D Booker T. Washington Memorial	2.50
1946 S Booker T. Washington Memorial	1.75
1946 P-D-S (set of three)	5.50
1947 Booker T. Washington Memorial	
1947 D Booker T. Washington Memorial	
1947 S Booker T. Washington Memorial	
1947 P-D-S (set of three)	8.00
1948 Booker T. Washington Memorial	
1948 D Booker T. Washington Memorial	
1948 S Booker T. Washington Memorial	
1948 P-D-S (set of three)	11.00
1949 Booker T. Washington	
1949 D Booker T. Washington	
1949 S Booker T. Washington	
1949 P-D-S (set of three)	15.00
1950 Booker T. Washington	
1950 D Booker T. Washington	
1950 S Booker T. Washington	
1950 P-D-S (set of three)	15.00
1951 Booker T. Washington	
1951 D Booker T. Washington	
1951 S Booker T. Washington	
1951 P-D-S (set of three)	15.00
1951 Carver-Washington	
1951 D Carver-Washington	
1951 S Carver-Washington	
1951 P-D-S (set of three)	11.00
1952 Carver-Washington	
1952 D Carver-Washington	
1952 S Carver-Washington	
1952 P-D-S (set of three)	12.00
1953 Carver-Washington	
1953 D Carver-Washington	
1953 S Carver-Washington	
1953 P-D-S (set of three)	11.00
1954 Carver-Washington	
1954 D Carver-Washington	
1954 S Carver-Washington	
1954 P-D-S (set of three)	11.00

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Year (*Dollars unless otherwise specified*)	Unc.
1903 Louisiana Purchase (Jefferson)	$42.50
1903 Louisiana Purchase (McKinley)	45.00
1904 Lewis and Clark Exposition	200.00
1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition	185.00
1915 S Panama-Pacific Exposition	27.50
1915 S Panama-Pacific Exposition ($2.50)	125.00
1915 S Panama-Pacific Exposition ($50 round)	2,000.00
1915 S Panama-Pacific Exposition ($50 octagonal)	1,850.00
1916 McKinley Memorial	30.00
1917 McKinley Memorial	37.50
1922 Grant Memorial (with star)	100.00
1922 Grant Memorial (no star)	120.00
1926 Philadelphia Sesquicentennial ($2.50)	25.00

(Above) Columbian Exposition Half Dollar. *Obverse;* Christopher Columbus. *Reverse; Santa Maria.* (Right) Lafayette Commemorative Dollar.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) Isabella Commemorative Quarter issued for the Columbian Exposition of 1893. (Right) Panama-Pacific Exposition Commemorative Half Dollar, 1915.

(Above, left) Illinois Centennial, 1918, *obverse:* Abraham Lincoln. (Above, center) Maine Centennial, 1920, *obverse:* state coat of arms. (Above, right) Missouri Centennial, 1921, *reverse:* Indian and frontiersman.

(Above, left and center) Pilgrim Tercentenary, 1920, *obverse:* Governor William Bradford; *reverse: Mayflower.* (Above, right) Grant Memorial, 1922, *reverse:* birthplace of Gen. Grant.

(Above, left) Monroe Doctrine Centennial, 1923, *reverse:* map of the Western Hemisphere; (above, center) New Rochelle Commemorative, 1938, *reverse:* fleur-de-lis from city seal; (above, right) Stone Mountain Memorial, 1925, *obverse:* Genls. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above, left and center) Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial, 1925, *obverse:* Minute Man; *reverse:* Old Belfry at Lexington; (above, right) Fort Vancouver Centennial, 1925, *reverse:* Pioneer.

(Above, left) California Diamond Jubilee, 1925, *obverse:* Forty-niner; (above, center and right) Oregon Trail Memorial, 1926, *obverse:* Indian; *reverse:* covered wagon.

(Above, left) Vermont Sesquicentennial, 1927, *reverse:* catamount; (above, center) Hawaiian Sesquicentennial, 1928, *reverse:* native chief; (above, right) Texas Centennial, 1935, *obverse:* eagle on five-pointed star.

(Above, left) Daniel Boone Bicentennial, 1935, *obverse:* Daniel Boone; (above, center) Connecticut Tercentenary, 1935, *obverse:* Charter Oak; (above, right) Arkansas Centennial, 1936, *reverse:* eagle guarding symbol of American flag.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Canadian coins

The foreign country whose coins have the greatest interest for Americans is Canada. There are obvious reasons. Sharing a common border and a common language, the two countries have many contacts with each other. Canada's coins are the ones which reach the United States most readily.

More specifically, American collectors are interested in Canadian coins because as U.S. coins have come into short supply, more and more collectors are turning to Canadian coins as a suitable substitute. Canadian coinage goes back only a century or so and there have been quite a few changes in design. Consequently, it is less difficult than in the case of American coins to assemble a complete set of any given type. Another factor which favors the beginning collector is that mint marks are relatively infrequent in Canadian coinage; and as we have seen earlier, coins with mint marks are apt to be more expensive.

Canadian coins always picture the reigning British monarch on the obverse. The royal portraits are as follows:

Victoria	1858-1901
Edward VII	1902-1910
George V	1911-1936
George VI	1937-1952
Elizabeth II	1953 to date

The denominations which are now current are:

small cents	1920 to date
5 cents nickel	1922 to date
10 cents silver	1858 to date
25 cents silver	1870 to date
50 cents silver	1870 to date
silver dollars	1935 to date

Coin holders are available for these types, as well as for other coins which have been discontinued.

Up to 1935 Canadian coins were issued with reverses which carried numerical values in a wreath. But the dollar which was

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Large Cent (Queen Victoria on obverse).

Large Cent (Edward VII on obverse).

Large Cent (George V on obverse).

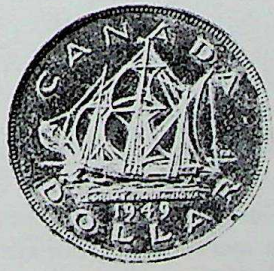
25 Cents Silver, George VI on obverse with Caribou Head reverse.

5 Cents Nickel (George VI on obverse, with beaver reverse).

Queen Elizabeth II

10 Cents Silver, Fishing Schooner reverse.

Dollar: Voyageur Type



Dollar: Cabot Sailing Ship Type

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

issued that year marked a new trend. Since then the Canadian reverses have all been pictorial and extremely attractive. There are four types of dollar reverses: *voyageurs* (canoemen); the Parliament buildings; John Cabot's sailing ship, and the 1958 totem pole coin.

Other reverses are equally picturesque —

1 cent reverse: maple leaf.
5 cents reverse: beaver; nickel refining plant; victory torch.
10 cents reverse: fishing schooner.
25 cents reverse: caribou head.
50 cents reverse: arms of Canada.

Some of the five-cent coins are unusual in that they are twelve-sided instead of having the conventional round shape.

Elizabeth II (*obverse*), beaver (*reverse*)
on 12-sided 5-cent piece

A recent dollar — the 1958 British Columbia Commemorative — has achieved a good deal of notoriety because it pictures a totem pole on the reverse. The Indians of British Columbia have protested strenuously against this coin, as they believe by tradition it will bring bad luck. The outcry has been so great that there is talk of withdrawing the coin from circulation.

Collectors of Canadian coins like to buy the mint sets which are issued every year. These attractive coins have a moderate investment value.

These coins are not really "proof" coins. They are "select uncirculated" specimens and packed in bags by the Canadian mint at Ottawa. This makes it inevitable that most of the coins will be slightly marred by scratches, but they are still in highly desirable condition. The current supply of such coins is usually disposed of by the mint by the middle of the year.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

British coins

Coins of foreign countries are collected by types, not by dates, as the interest in them is not great enough to warrant such specialization. English coins are of great historical interest, especially the "gun money" of James II (actually issued in Ireland) and the "Maundy" sets which are still being issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. *

1902, Silver Maundy money, *reverses:* crown over value for fourpence, threepence, twopence, and penny.

1689, Brass shilling, *obverse:* James II; *reverse:* crown over crossed scepters. A coin made from melted-down cannon and issued by James II in Ireland during the revolt of 1689.

Other coins of historical interest are those issued in the eighteenth century and counterstamped "Vigo" or "Lima" to show that they were struck from bullion seized from Spanish galleys. Another picturesque coin, issued in 1800, shows the likeness of George III counterstamped on a Spanish Piece of Eight.

In the twentieth century, British designers turned to pictorial motifs for the reverses of the coins. These coins are unusually handsome and therefore very rewarding to collect. Proof sets are issued annually and these are well worth having.

* The presentation of Maundy money has been one of the most interesting customs connected with the British monarchy. It is described in detail in *Treasury of the World's Coins* (Sterling).

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

1668, Silver crown, *obverse:* laureate bust of Charles II; *reverse:* crowned shields.

1800. This Spanish Dollar ("Piece of Eight") was issued by Spain in 1795 with the bust of Charles IV on the obverse. In 1800 Great Britain reissued the coin with a small countermarked bust of George III, and gave the coin an official valuation of 4 shillings, 9 pence.

1846, Silver crown, *obverse:* Victoria ("young head" type); *reverse:* crowned arms.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

1849, Silver florin, *obverse:* Victoria; *reverse:* shields. (Known as the "Godless Florin" because the words *Dei Gratias* were omitted.)

1935, Silver crown, *reverse:* St. George and the Dragon. Issued for George V's silver jubilee.

1954, Bronze halfpenny, *reverse:* the *Golden Hind* (Sir Francis Drake's flagship).

1953, Copper-nickel crown, *obverse:* Elizabeth II on horseback; *reverse:* crown with shields. Coronation Commemorative.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above, left) South Africa, 1947, silver crown, *reverse:* springbok gazelle. (Above, right) South Africa, 1952, silver crown, *reverse:* ship. This coin commemorates the tercentenary of the founding of Cape Town.

(Above, left) Southern Rhodesia, 1932, silver 2 shillings, *reverse:* antelope; (above, center) Southern Rhodesia, 1932, silver shilling, *reverse:* stone bird; (above, right) Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1955, copper-nickel half crown, *reverse:* arms.

(Left) Australia, 1937, silver crown, *reverse:* crown.

(Above) New Zealand, 1949, silver crown, *reverse:* leaf with stars (to commemorate proposed royal visit); (left) New Zealand, 1933, silver florin, *reverse:* kiwi bird.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Likewise the coinage of other parts of the British Commonwealth — South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Cyprus, Ceylon, and Rhodesia, for example — includes many fine reverses. All coins of Great Britain, the dominions and the colonies carry the likeness of the reigning monarch on the obverse. The proof sets, like those of Canada and Great Britain, merit the attention of collectors as outstandingly beautiful coins.

European coins

Pictured here is a sample collection of European coins:

Among French coins, those of the French Revolution and Napoleonic period are of outstanding interest. But there are many fine portraits on later coins, particularly those of Napoleon III. Many modern French colonial coins have attractive designs.

(Above, left) France, 1791, brass 12 deniers, *obverse:* Louis XVI; *reverse:* fasces in wreath surmounted by Liberty Cap.

(Above) France, 1795, silver 1 sol, *obverse:* tablet reading: "All men are equal before the law"; *reverse:* Liberty Cap, wreath, and scales to denote justice.

(Above, left) France, 1812, silver 5 francs, *obverse:* Napoleon; *reverse:* wreath with value.

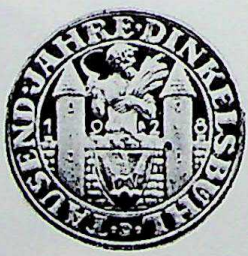
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

German coinage is a vast and extensive subject. The old talers of the German states, going back to the seventeenth century, include some of the finest coins ever struck. Many of the very early German coins are available for less than $10 each — about the price of a U.S. 1931S Cent. These issues have been neglected because many collectors are unaware of them.

In the nineteenth century the German states issued a variety of coins, many with finely executed designs, which are attractive to the average collector, and also provide an interesting field for later specialization.

The commemorative issues of the German Republic during the 1920's and 1930's are very colorful and varied. Few collectors will be able to resist their appeal.

(Above, left) Brunswick, 1634-66 silver 1¼ taler, *obverse:* four fields with Neptune on a dolphin, heron baiting, mine, alchemy; *reverse:* Fortuna on globe, sailing ship in background.



(Left) Germany, 1927, silver 3 marks, *obverse:* two figures (commemorates the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Nordhausen; (right) Germany, 1928, silver 3 marks, *obverse:* medieval sculpture (commemorates the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Dinkelsbühl).

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above, left) Saxony, 1610-15, silver taler, *obverse:* 4 Saxon dukes; (above, right) Saxe-Weimar, 1908, silver 5 marks, *obverse:* bust of Duke Johann Friedreich (commemorating 350th anniversary of the founding of the University of Jena).

(Right) Erfurt, 1631, silver "Purim" taler inspired by an Old Testament text, *obverse:* rays with Hebrew lettering; *reverse:* inscription commemorating the victory of Gustavus Adolphus at Breitenfeld.

(Left) Germany, 1929, silver 3 marks, *obverse:* President Hindenberg; (center) *reverse:* uplifted fingers pledging loyalty to the constitution; (right) Germany, 1930, silver 5 marks, *obverse:* Zeppelin encircling world.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above, left) Eire, 1939, silver florin, *obverse:* harp; (above, right) *reverse:* salmon.

(Above, left) Israel, 1949, bronze 10 prutahs, *obverse:* amphora; (above, right), *reverse:* value in wreath.

Eire, or Ireland, has issued very few coins, but they are likewise irresistible — and fortunately most reasonably priced. The same applies to the coins of Israel, although as issues become obsolete they become harder to obtain and consequently more desirable.

Austrian coinage falls roughly into three categories. The old talers of the period 1600-1800 have all the attractiveness of the ornate, finely executed designs which mostly picture the Holy Roman Emperors. Many of these coins are very moderately priced.

The subsequent coinage of the Hapsburgs has some interesting coins, including the famous Maria Theresa talers. These can be obtained at quite reasonable prices, and are among the "must" items of any representative collection.

The Austrian Republic, like its German counterpart, issued some beautiful coins which are by no means expensive. Of special interest are the commemoratives picturing Schubert, Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven.

Franz Schubert

Wolfgang Mozart

Josef Haydn

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) Counts Schlick of Joachimstal, 1525, silver taler, *obverse:* St. Joachim. This was the first taler ("dollar") coin, a type which became extremely popular all over Europe and in other parts of the world as well.

(Right) Fugger, 1694, silver taler, *obverse:* family coat of the Fuggers, for generations the richest and most powerful bankers of Europe.

(Left) Austria, 1780, silver taler, *obverse:* Maria Theresa; (right) *reverse:* coat of arms. This is the famous Maria Theresa Taler, issued by Austria for more than a century and a half, but always dated 1780. These coins were used extensively in trading with the Levant, the Middle East, and Africa.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) Papal States, 1676-89, silver scudo, *obverse:* Pope Innocent XI; *reverse:* St. Peter's.

Italian coinage is one of the most varied in the world, due to the fact that for centuries Italy was split up into tiny states and cities. The Papal coins are perhaps outstanding in this field; the artistry of the designs and the significance of the religious symbols give these coins a unique distinction.

Both under the Italian monarchy (after 1870) and the subsequent Fascist regime, many interesting coins were struck in an effort to evoke some of the glories of ancient Rome. These coins bring home to us the tenacity with which historical traditions are sometimes retained for thousands of years. This classical spirit has been maintained in the coins issued by the Italian Republic.

(Left) Italy, 1926-30, silver 10 lire, *obverse:* Victor Emmanuel; (center) *reverse:* biga (two-horse chariot); (right) Italy, 1946-51, aluminum 10 lire, *obverse:* Pegasus.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) Greece, 1930, 20 drachmai, *obverse:* Poseidon; (right) *reverse:* prow of galley.

Twentieth-century Greek coins (including copies of ancient masterpieces) are moderately priced, as are many Italian coins. A number of other twentieth-century foreign coins are available for ten cents; a few minor ones cost more than $1.00.

(Left) Spanish milled dollar (Piece of Eight, so called because the denomination was 8 reales). It was sometimes divided into eight parts ("bits") to make change (center). This explains how the American quarter got its name, and why it is colloquially referred to as "two bits." (Right) Spain, 1889-92, silver 5 pesetas, *obverse:* baby head of Alfonso XIII.

The extensive Spanish coinage has one item that ought to appear in any representative collection — the Spanish 8 reales coin, or Piece of Eight, as it is more popularly known. Because of the glamorous tradition of Spanish galleons and pirate treasure, these coins have an irresistible appeal for many collectors.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) Portugal, 1928, silver 10 escudos, *obverse:* mounted Knight; (center) *reverse:* Portuguese arms commemorating the Battle of Ourique, fought in 1139; (right) Belgium, 1935, silver 50 francs, *reverse:* exhibition hall. Issued for the railroad centenary.

Portuguese coinage includes the colorful commemorative issue of 1898 and attractive commemorative coins of the twentieth century with picturesque designs.

Belgium has issued some interesting commemorative coins and finely executed portrait coins, which have the advantage of being easily obtainable.

Modern Dutch coins are not particularly notable, but many of the old talers and other coins issued in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are very handsome.

(Left) Switzerland, 1922-26, 1931-54, silver 5 francs, *obverse:* William Tell; (center) Switzerland, 1934, silver 5 francs, *obverse:* Swiss guard; (right) *reverse:* crowned arms in wreath.

Switzerland has issued a large number of colorful coins, among them the coinage specially struck for shooting festivals. Sweden has likewise issued attractive modern commemoratives, and the old coins of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries also include some remarkable designs.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above, left) Leyden, 1574, silver taler, *obverse:* Sennacherib's mighty Assyrian host melting away before Jerusalem—note the Biblical reference to 2 Kings: 19; (above, right) *reverse:* Spaniards fleeing from Leyden. One of the most remarkable commemorative coins ever issued.

(Above) Netherlands, 1941-43, zinc 10 cents, *obverse:* tulip (issued by the German occupation government). (Right) Luxembourg, 1946, silver 50 francs, *obverse:* King John the Blind mounted on horseback.

(Left) Danzig, 1932, aluminum-bronze, *obverse:* cod fish; (center) Estonia, 1934, aluminum-bronze kroon, *obverse:* Viking ship; (right) *reverse:* Estonian arms.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above, left) Iceland, 1930, silver 10 kronur, *obverse:* King of Thule with kneeling children; (above, right) *reverse:* shield with supporters. Issued to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of Iceland's parliament.

(Above, left) Denmark, 1659, silver crown, *obverse:* arm from heaven cutting off the (Swedish) hand which tries to seize crown; (above, right) Hungary, 1506, silver ½ taler, *obverse:* St. Ladislaus on horseback.

(Left) Poland, 1936, silver 5 zlotych, *obverse:* sailing ship; *reverse:* eagle.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Above, left) Russia, 1913, silver rouble, *obverse:* Nicholas II and Michael Feodorovich; (above, right) *reverse:* crowned double eagle (tercentenary of the Romanov dynasty).

(Above) Latvia, 1929, 1931-32, silver 5 lati, *obverse:* peasant girl.

(Above) Hungary, 1938, silver 5 pengo, *obverse:* St. Stephen (900th anniversary of his death).

(Above, left) San Marino, 1931-37, silver 20 lire, *obverse:* crown over 3 feathers; (above, right) *reverse:* St. Marinus.

(Left) Sweden, 1921, silver 2 kronor, *obverse:* Gustavus Vasa; (right) *reverse:* arms (400th year of political liberty).

Albania, 1926-28, silver 2 franka ari, *obverse:* sower.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

AFRICA

(Above, left) Somalia, 1950, bronze 10 centesimi, *obverse:* elephant; (above, right) *reverse:* star over value.

(Above) Cameroons, 1943, aluminum-bronze franc, *obverse:* rooster.

(Above, left) Belgian Congo, 1943, brass 2 francs, *obverse:* elephant; (above, right) *reverse:* value.

(Above) East Africa, 1936, copper 10 cents, center hole, *reverse:* elephant tusks.

ASIA

(Left) Lebanon, 1925-40, aluminum-bronze 5 piastres, *obverse:* cedar; (right) *reverse:* galley.

(Left) India, 1950-51, 1953-54, copper-nickel anna, scalloped edge, *obverse:* Asoka pillar; (right) *reverse:* Brahma bull.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Asian coins

Among coins of Asia, there are interesting items from India, China, Japan, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China. One bar to collecting these coins has been the unfamiliarity of the languages and the consequent difficulty of identifying coins.

(Above) China, 1932, silver dollar, *obverse:* Chinese junk, birds, sun, and value.

(Above) Siam, 1868-1910, silver tical, *reverse:* three umbrellas.

(Left) Burma, 1852-78, silver rupee, *obverse:* peacock; (right) Japan, 1953, bronze 10 yen, *reverse:* temple.

(Right) Philippine Islands, 1936, silver peso, *obverse:* President Roosevelt and President Quezon. Issued to commemorate beginning of commonwealth status.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Latin-American coins

Turning to the New World, the coins of outstanding interest are the colorful commemoratives of Mexico and Brazil. However, other countries, such as Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay, have issued handsome memorials of Bolivar, San Martin and other revolutionary heroes. The Central American countries have some interesting issues devoted to the age of the Conquistadors.*

(Above) Argentina, Rio de la Plata Provinces, 1836, silver 8 reales, *reverse:* sun-symbol.

(Above) Venezuela, 1879, 1886-89, 1900-37, silver 5 bolivares, *obverse:* Simon Bolivar.

Mexico, 1953, silver 5 pesos, *obverse:* Miguel Hidalgo (200th anniversary of his birth).

Mexico, 1947-48, silver 5 pesos, *obverse:* Cuauhtemoc.

* For current prices of coins illustrated here, see pages 151-153. For other foreign coins, with illustrations and prices, see *A Catalogue of the World's Most Popular Coins* (Sterling).

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) Spain, Guatemala mint, 1791-1806, silver 8 reales (Piece of Eight), *reverse:* Spanish arms. (Right) Guatemala, 1824-48, silver 8 reales, *obverse:* mountain range.

(Above) Panama, 1930, 32-34, silver ½ balboa, *obverse:* Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

(Above, left) Honduras, 1931-37, silver lempira, *obverse:* Indian chief Lempira; (above, right) *reverse:* Honduran arms.

(Left) Cuba, 1953, silver peso, *reverse:* rising sun; (center) Colombia, 1947-48, silver 50 centavos, *obverse:* Simon Bolivar; (right) Dominican Republic, 1937, bronze centavo, *obverse:* palm tree.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

ANCIENT GREECE

(Above) Pergamum, about 190 B.C., silver stater, *reverse:* bowcase between two serpents.

(Above, left) Thrace, 323-281 B.C., silver tetradrachm, *obverse:* Alexander the Great; (above, right) *reverse:* Athene. The most famous coin of antiquity.

(Left) Egypt, about 310 B.C., silver tetradrachm, *obverse:* Alexander the Great with a headdress of an elephant scalp.

ANCIENT ROME

(Left) Rome, 54-68 A.D., bronze sesterce, *obverse:* Nero; (right) *reverse:* closed temple of Janus.

Rome, 134-138 A.D., bronze sesterce, *obverse:* Hadrian, one of the greatest of the emperors.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Ancient coins

Ancient coins — mainly those of Greece and Rome — do not receive the attention they deserve. No collection is really complete without the famous coins picturing Alexander the Great, one of the Athenian coins picturing the goddess Minerva and her owl, and some examples of Roman imperial coins. For sheer artistry these coins have never been excelled. Fortunately, while many ancient coins are in short supply, a good many are quite inexpensive. Nevertheless, this is a field which has been unjustly neglected.

While this survey of world coinage is concentrated only on the high spots, it does give the beginning collector an idea of the richness and variety and artistic achievement of world coinage. This is a field in which each individual collector will perhaps come on new discoveries that will delight him and intensify his interest in a lifetime hobby.

(Above) Rome, about 40 B.C., silver denarius, *reverse:* Roman temple of Juno Moneta (the guardian or "monitor"). This was the location of Rome's mint.

(Above, left) Rome, 103-111 A.D., bronze as, *obverse:* Trajan, another great emperor; (above, right) *reverse:* Trajan's bridge over the Danube.

(Left) Rome, 98-117 A.D., bronze sesterce, *reverse:* the Circus Maximus, which seated 260,000 spectators; (right) Rome, 79-81 A.D., bronze sesterce, *reverse:* the Colosseum, another huge stadium.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

4. HOW TO TAKE CARE OF COINS

To the novice, this may not seem to present any real problem. Coins, being made of metal, are obviously durable.

Actually, there are important precautions to take to prevent your coins from deteriorating. Naturally, you will want to keep them in the best possible condition; for, as we have seen, condition is an important key to coin values. Careless handling can also affect the condition of your coins. Many a beautiful and valuable coin has been ruined by a foolish attempt to clean it or shine it up.

Handling coins

How you handle your coins, then, will definitely affect the value of your collection. So keep these rules in mind:

1. Coins should be held by the edges. The novice who repeatedly lets his fingers come in contact with the surface of a coin runs the danger of causing the outline to fade because of the injurious effect of perspiration.

2. Coins kept unwrapped in a bag or box or purse are likely to develop scratches. Therefore, avoid placing coins in such containers.

3. Dropping or tapping coins to listen to their ring is another bad habit to avoid.

Coin cabinets

You want to be able to find any given coin quickly. And you want to store your coins so that they will suffer the least

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

possible damage from tarnish and similar deterioration. But, any sizable quantity of coins is sure to bulk up. Hence, the problem of storing your collection can become bothersome.

There are various ways to store a coin collection — in cabinets, albums, folders or holders.

Cabinets with long trays are very satisfactory in many ways. You can use them for a general collection, or for U.S. coins by type, or for foreign coins, or those of a specific period, or for a highly specialized collection along unusual topical lines.

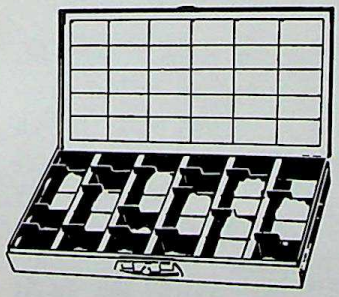
Such cabinets sell for somewhat under $20 in the better grades. They may be obtained in wood or steel, but the latter is preferable because it is better lasting and because certain woods tend to tarnish silver coins.

Cabinet trays are usually 12 inches long and wide enough to hold the standard 2x2 coin envelope. Metal cabinets are made of electrically welded or cold rolled steel.

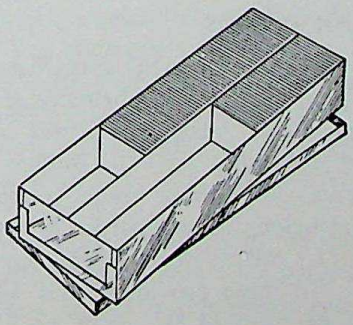
Coin envelopes

Coin envelopes are quite cheap. They are made of kraft paper, glassine, or cellophane. If you use either of the last two materials, you will be able to see the obverse and reverse of each coin without having to open the envelope and handle the coin. In any event, all three materials will protect your coins against dust, tarnish and moisture.

Using transparent envelopes will not only protect your coins;



Storage box



Coin envelopes in tray

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

they will also enable you to classify the coins by means of an admirable filing system. This is how it works. You place the coin in a transparent envelope and fold over the top quarter-inch. Then you type all the necessary information about the coin — description, condition, date and amount of purchase, etc. — on a 2x2 area of an index card. After cutting out the 2x2 area, you staple it to the folded top of the envelope. Thus you have the related information right with the coin. A further refinement on this system is to use cards of different colors to indicate the various coin conditions. Now you are ready to set up your collection in systematic subdivisions — by type or country or topical subject. No matter how large your collection may become, these careful indexing methods will make it possible to pick out any given coin with a minimum of delay.

Storage box

If you have a small collection and don't care to invest in a cabinet, you can purchase a storage box made of lightweight steel. This case, which measures 2″ x 7½″ x 14½″, sells for $3.00. All surfaces, inside and out, are painted with a lustrous finish. The lid is hinged with a snap lock and there is a convenient carrying handle.

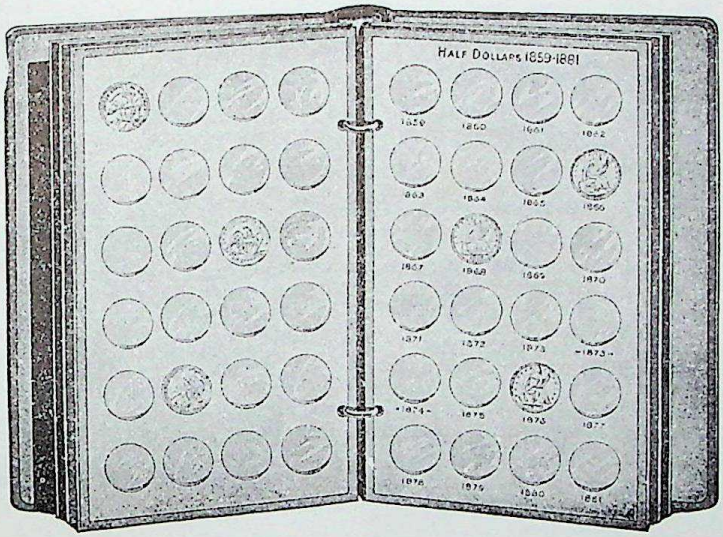
Inside, the box is fitted with adjustable dividers for storing 2x2 envelopes or holders. These are held firmly in place and cannot slip out. It is claimed that the box will hold a thousand coins.

Coin albums

A collector who specializes in American coins — and this applies to the overwhelming majority of American collectors — has a great variety of useful equipment to choose from. If you are collecting series — Buffalo Nickels, say, or Lincoln Head Cents — you have three convenient ways of storing the coins that belong to any particular type. You can use (a) coin albums or (b) coin folders or (c) coin holders.

All three provide spaces which have been cut to size to fit all or most of the coins of a particular type. Often there are special spaces for all the different mint marks involved.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



The best kind of coin album for storing United States coin types of various denominations. Such an album is highly convenient and provides excellent protection for the stored coins.

You can obtain ring-binder albums with loose-leaf pages. For currently issued coin types, new sheets are continually being placed on the market to keep the album up to date. All the principal types of American coins are represented. In addition, there are special album pages for commemorative issues, proof sets, and some outstandingly popular foreign issues.

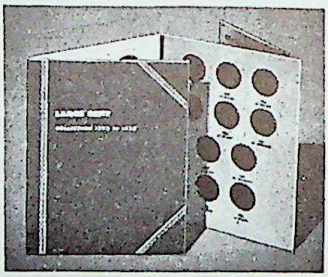
Each album page is made up of horizontal rows of openings in which coins are to be inserted. You slide out a section of transparent plastic, put in your coin or coins face up, then slide back the plastic to the "closed" position. The coin is now firmly in place. You can see its obverse through the plastic and its reverse by turning the page. To take the coin out, you simply reverse the process.

To support the weight of the coins, the album pages are made of double-thick cardboard with reinforced corners. Generally the album pages have printed notations to show the placement of each coin. But plain pages are also available, making it possible

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

for the collector to make his own arrangements and descriptions of coins.

Thus you see that coin albums have many highly satisfactory features. But they are an expensive way to store coins. Album pages cost anywhere from 80¢ to $1.50 apiece, depending on their size and make.



These coin holders are quite inexpensive and are made for American and Canadian coin types through all the years of issue.

Coin folders

Cardboard coin folders are much cheaper and are made for more than forty different types of U.S. coins, as well as Canadian types. Here you get economy if you are willing to put up with a minor drawback: the coin reverses are not visible. To put the coin in its proper place, it is necessary to press it into a pre-cut opening. The coin rests against the cardboard back of the folder. The folders sell for 35¢ and 50¢.

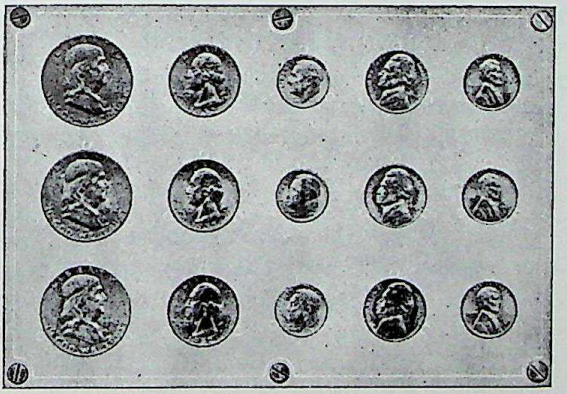
The better coin folders have holes that are die-cut slightly narrower at the top so that when the coin is pressed slightly it is locked into place. The less expensive folders have glue at the back of the holes against which the coins are pressed and held. Also the higher-priced folders are arranged so that no coin pages face (or rub) against each other.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Coin holders

The most attractive method of displaying coins is through the use of plastic holders. The best ones are made of lucite and are comparatively expensive. (The range of prices is approximately from $1.50 to $5.00 per holder.) They are usually made to hold a set or limited number of coins, and have a top and bottom plate. The coins are placed into the proper grooves on the bottom plate. The top plate is then fastened on with screws, and both obverses and reverses are visible.

Thus the coins appear to best advantage, and at the same time they are protected against tarnish. Quite a few of the beautiful proof sets of Great Britain, Canada, South Africa and Australia are available in special holders or cases.



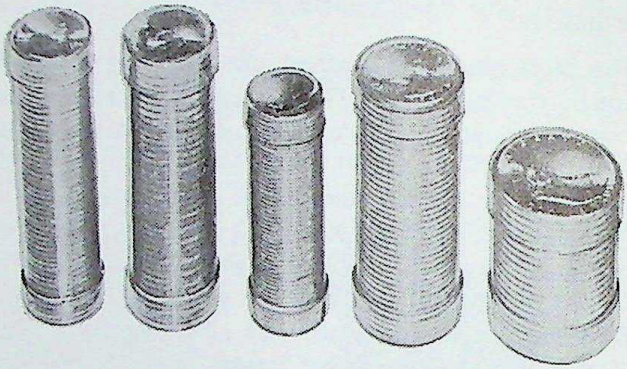
Coin holders of lucite are among the most attractive means of displaying your highly-prized coins.

Coin roll storage

The growing popularity of collecting American coins in rolls (page 118) for investment purposes has brought several handy products on the market. Coin tubes made of plastic are available for storing rolls of cents, nickels, dimes, quarters, half dollars, and silver dollars.

Tubes in the first five sizes sell for a little over ten cents apiece,

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



Coin rolls in containers: 50 pennies; 40 nickels; 50 dimes; 40 quarters; 20 half dollars.

while the dollar-size tube costs thirty-five cents. If you desire, you can seal the tops for better preservation of the coins.

Rolls can also be stored in a steel storage box which accommodates coins of all denominations. This storage box, which can hold 90 rolls of cents, sells for about $2.00.

Cleaning coins

The problem of cleaning coins is one of the collector's perennial worries. Since the experts lay so much stress on fine condition, collectors are naturally troubled by signs of deterioration in a coin.

Thus, copper or bronze coins eventually take on a patina caused by the action of the oxygen in the air. This involves a change in the color of the coin — to green or black or brown or red or blue, or some combination of these colors, depending upon the amount of moisture in the atmosphere and the local composition of the soil. We always find this characteristic patina on ancient copper and bronze coins.

All silver coins tarnish in time, no matter how carefully you protect them. Even the most brilliant proof and uncirculated silver coins cannot be kept immune from this process. Consequently some collectors are led to use tarnish-removers and coin-cleaners

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

to restore their coins to their original condition. Such restoration work is always risky, and in many cases has resulted in new flaws.

Since the results of cleaning cannot be accurately foreseen, and since even the experts disagree on the advisability of cleaning, it is best to refrain.

Some collectors like to lacquer their silver coins. This will protect the coins against tarnish, to be sure, but the work must be done expertly.

Another caution to be kept in mind is that while you may like the lacquered appearance of your coins, others may not share your taste. Consequently, by lacquering your coins you may be unwittingly reducing the disposal value of your collection.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

5. BUILDING UP YOUR COIN COLLECTION

It has been estimated that there are several million coin collectors in the United States. The annual amount of coin sales is thought to be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 a year.

At least half the collectors in the United States are interested, primarily or exclusively, in American coins. To many of them, coin collecting is not only a delightful hobby — they view it, to some extent, as a means of investment.

Pocket change

How does a coin collector get started? In the case of American coins, he generally begins with pocket change. Inevitably he concentrates on the lower denominations currently being minted — Lincoln Head Cents, Jefferson Nickels, Roosevelt Dimes. Soon he is absorbed in meeting the challenge of completing the type set — getting a coin for every year and mint mark issued.

Soon our typical collector begins to branch out. His interest is attracted by lower-denomination coins which, though they are no longer being minted, have been discontinued so recently that they are still fairly common in pocket change. This applies to Buffalo Nickels (discontinued after 1938); Mercury Head Dimes (discontinued after 1945); and, to a lesser extent, Indian Head Cents (discontinued after 1909).

Up-grading

By now our beginner is acquiring some useful numismatic experience. Once he starts on the discontinued coins that are

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

available in pocket change, he picks up two very important ideas. He soon realizes that he cannot get older coins in top condition but can get almost flawless specimens of the currently issued coins in the year of their apperance. This makes him condition-conscious, even if he has not yet realized the tremendous importance of condition in determining coin values. He keeps replacing poor specimens with more attractive ones, and this process of up-grading his collection becomes second nature.

Finding scarcer issues

He also finds that while it is reasonably possible to assemble a complete series of a currently issued coin, some dates are more common than others. He begins to wonder why this should be so, and this inquiring attitude is bound to lead him to the discovery that the quantities of coins issued vary from year to year.

His understanding of the situation is sharpened by his experiences with the discontinued coins that are available in circulation. The condition of these older coins is understandably inferior. Some dates seem hopelessly unobtainable. Thus he is led to the realization that if he wants to complete the series, he may have to buy some coins instead of relying on picking them up in pocket change.

Coin publications

Now his knowledge of numismatics begins to broaden in various ways. He may hear from friends about dealers who can supply the coins he wants. He learns that there are coin catalogs which list complete issues with market values for various conditions. And the enormous importance of mint marks will at last be brought home to him.

One of the ways for him to learn the fine points of collecting is to join a coin club, if that is possible. In this way he may meet more seasoned collectors and profit by their rich store of experience. As he acquires "know-how" he avoids many a costly blunder. He learns that by subscribing to a coin magazine — *The Numismatist* or *The Numismatic Scrapbook* — or a coin newspaper — *The Coin Collector* or *The Numismatic News* — he can

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

see a great many dealers' advertisements and compare their offerings and prices. Sooner or later he will establish a firm relationship with one or more dealers on whom he will rely for reasonable prices, satisfactory quality, dependable descriptions of coins, and for generally helpful and sound advice.

Trading with other collectors will help him to build up his collection or improve its quality. In this way he can rid himself of unwanted duplicates in return for coins that he lacks. However, his main reliance will continue to be on dealers, so it is important to know a few basic facts about coin trade practices.

Trade practices

Just what do we mean by the "value" of a coin? The value quoted in sale catalogs* is the approximate price you would have to pay if you wanted to *buy* a coin. It is by no means the price you would get for the same coin ("its premium value") if you were to sell it to the dealer. Obviously his buying price has to be substantially lower than his selling price for the same coin, if he is to stay in business, cover his expenses, and realize a suitable profit on his operations. (There are "premium" catalogs† on the market which list the prices dealers will pay.) Advantages of this method are immediate cash return and no necessity for such procedures as advertising and cataloguing.

Some collectors occasionally try to get better prices by selling to other collectors instead of to dealers. This method is feasible if it is done on a fairly small scale, but it is time-consuming and has other disadvantages which will be mentioned later on. One advantage of selling to other collectors is that with an extensive collection you may find it profitable to engage in some part-time dealing.

How to dispose of a coin collection

A favorite method of disposing of a large number of coins is through an auction. The auctioneer's commission will naturally cut into the seller's proceeds, but this comes out of a higher gross selling price, and correspondence, cataloguing and advertising and

* See chapter 7 for a list of catalog values.
† Such as *Cash for Your Coins* (Sterling).

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

other expenses are avoided. Chief drawback here is the time required to realize the proceeds.

The most convenient kind of auction is at a coin club. Nevertheless the conditions must be gauged carefully to achieve best results.

It is most profitable to dispose of a fairly large number of coins over a period of time. The more coins that are offered at a time, the lower that average selling prices are likely to be.

Another point: are the members interested in the coins offered? If the coins are desirable, the amounts realized will naturally be substantially higher than if the coins are only in moderate demand.

Also, in dealing with a comparatively small number of collectors, one runs up against the difficulty that only a few potential buyers will be able to pay substantial prices. In any event, it is wise not to offer coins at a club auction if the contemplated selling price is about $10 or more. In the case of such coins, it is advisable to defer their disposal and wait for regional and national conventions of coin collectors. Such meetings attract enthusiastic collectors who are more apt to buy rather expensive coins.

Investing in coins

This brings us to the purchase of coins for investment. One theory of coin investment holds that coins should be purchased at their lowest price — as they are issued. (In the case of mint proof sets, a small fee must be paid to the mint, over and above the face value of the coins.) Then the coins should be held for a time (say ten years) in order to profit from the ensuing appreciation in the value of the coins.

While this method is good in theory, it must be applied in a flexible manner. Some coins will go up rapidly in value; others will move sluggishly. Some coins may even fluctuate in value from year to year, or they may level off temporarily. Thus, timing of buying and selling turns out to be of the utmost importance, and keen judgment of market trends is required. This leads logically to concentration on the "controller" coins, the scarce items in a series.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

A collector finds it fairly easy and inexpensive to obtain the common coins of a type, but sooner or later he comes to want the coins of the series that are comparatively scarce. The only way is to pay high premiums for them. These coins, then, are known as the "controller" coins because they are the ones that the market-wise coin investor will be most interested in. Analysis of price trends shows that controller coins are not only much higher in price than those of the common coins of the series, but they also are the ones which show the most rapid increases.

Here is a useful list of the chief controller coins in the current series:

Lincoln Head Cents: 1909S (VDB); 1909S; 1911S; 1912S; 1914D; 1914S; 1921S; 1923S; 1924D; 1924S; 1926S; 1931S; 1933D.

Jefferson Nickels: 1939D; 1939S; 1942D.

Roosevelt Dimes: 1949S; 1950S; 1951S; 1952S.

Washington Quarters: 1932D; 1932S; 1936D.

Franklin Half Dollars: 1948; 1949.

Other coins of these series which have promising investment possibilities are:

Lincoln Head Cents: 1913S; 1915S; 1922D; 1932; 1933; 1939D; 1955S.

Jefferson Nickels: 1938D; 1938S; 1950D; 1951S.

Roosevelt Dimes: 1947S; 1954S; 1955P; 1955D; 1955S.

Among the older issues discontinued in the twentieth century, the most desirable coins by far are those in proof or uncirculated condition. The chief controller coins in these series are:

Indian Head Cents: 1864 (L on Ribbon); 1869; 1870; 1871; 1872; 1877; 1908S; 1909S. In general, the issues of the 1870's and 1880's are the scarcest in this series.

Buffalo Nickels: Almost all the D and S coins through 1928 have already risen so steeply as to be beyond the reach of the average collector, unless he is content with the inferior conditions. The 1937D (three-legged buffalo variety) is still reasonably priced, though probably headed for very considerable increases.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Mercury Head Dimes: 1916D; 1919D; 1919S; 1921P; 1921D; 1926S; 1927D; 1942D (over '41). Among short issues which look promising are 1930S; 1931D; 1931S.

Standing Liberty Quarters: 1916; 1917D,S (two varieties); 1918S (over '17); 1919D,S; 1923S; 1926S; 1927S. Comparatively short issues which are still reasonably priced include 1926D; 1927D; 1929D,S; 1930S.

Standing Liberty Half Dollars: 1916; 1917D,S; 1919P,D,S; 1921P,D,S; 1938D. Most of these are so high in extremely fine or uncirculated condition as to price the ordinary collector out of the market. Among short issues which are still reasonably priced, 1916 is outstanding.

As for the series of commemorative coins, they have been issued in such small quantities that they have experienced considerable price rises in recent years. While there has been a certain amount of leveling off in the last few years, the trend is still upward.

Proof sets

There has also been a sensational rise in the prices of proof sets. This is particularly true of the sets issued in the 1930's. Such a set consists of the cent, nickel, dime, quarter, and half dollar (face value $.91), and can be purchased from the Philadelphia mint for $2.10, in the year of issue while the supply lasts.

These specially selected coins have no imperfections. They are washed in a solution of cream of tartar and then rinsed in alcohol after having been stamped out much more slowly than coins intended for general circulation. The result of all this painstaking treatment is that all the details of the design stand out with unusual clarity.

As more and more collectors have become interested in proofs, the number of sets issued annually by the government has risen as well. With more sets available in recent years, the rises in value of recent issues have been much slower than previously.

Here is a comparison of the premium values on proof sets, taken from the 1954 and 1958 issues of *Coin Collectors' Handbook:*

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Year	*Initial Cost*	*1954*	*1958*
1936	$1.81	$65.00	$400.00
1937	1.81	30.00	150.00
1938	1.81	20.00	60.00
1939	1.81	17.50	40.00
1940	1.81	15.00	35.00
1941	1.81	11.00	27.50
1942	1.81	12.00	30.00
1950	2.10	10.00	42.50
1951	2.10	6.00	27.50
1952	2.10	4.50	17.50
1953	2.10	3.00	10.00
1954	2.10		6.00
1955	2.10		5.00
1956	2.10		4.25
1957	2.10		2.50

Roll coins

We can discern an equally notable trend in the investment purchase of rolls of coins in "brilliant uncirculated" condition. A roll of cents or dimes contains 50 coins; there are 40 coins in a roll of nickels or quarters; half dollars come in rolls of 20.

Purchase of coins in rolls considerably reduces their unit cost. Bought singly, they would cost much more. The general picture seems to be, however, that the value of rolls of coins issued in the 1950's is rising much more slowly than rolls of earlier coins did.

Gold coins

There is considerable demand for gold coins, especially since a great many non-collectors hoard them — however, the initial cost is fairly high. Territorial gold coins (coins issued by California and other territories before they became states) comprise a highly specialized and expensive field and therefore hold no interest for the general run of collectors.

(During the nineteenth century, private individuals and organi-

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

zations occasionally issued gold coins or stamped gold ingots. These issues, which resulted from a scarcity of regular United States coinage, had no connection with the United States mint. As most of these issues took place in the western states and territories, they are generally referred to as "territorial gold"; sometimes the term "private gold" is used.)

Timing

As was pointed out earlier, timing is all important in buying and selling. After constant price rises there are breathing spells when prices level off; then, later on, the upward trend is resumed. The collector who studies the movements of coin prices will be careful to buy when prices have temporarily leveled off, and avoid selling during those periods.

When prices are going up steadily, the problem is much more complicated. It takes very good judgment and plenty of experience on the collector's part to determine whether a price rise has reached its peak for the time being, or whether the upward movement is to continue. Thus, buying and selling decisions become extremely complex.

Any collector who contemplates investing in coins should realize before he starts that he will have to deal with a great many complex variables: the amounts he will have available for investment; the length of time he can sit back and wait for a substantial profit; the general trend of financial, economic and business conditions; the profit that might be realized from alternative investments; changes in fashion among coin collectors; the possibility that certain coins might be subject to speculative manipulation.

Considering all these problems, the small collector might come to the conclusion that he would do better to stick to numismatics as an enjoyable, absorbing hobby that will provide him with a lifetime of delightful leisure-time activity.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

6. MINTING METHODS

Coins have been issued for over two thousand years. In that time the methods of striking coins have gone through a transformation just as radical as the change from ox-cart to jet plane.

Ancient coins

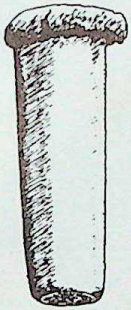
It is generally agreed that the ancient Greeks were the first to make coins of a standard shape, a standard size, a standard content, and a standard value established by the state. Most of the coins were silver, of which the Greeks had an ample supply. Some were gold, and others were made of electrum (an alloy of gold and silver).

Up to comparatively modern times, coins were struck by a process that we would today consider very crude. When we use terms like "standard shape" and "standard size," we have to make allowances for the lack of precise coining equipment.

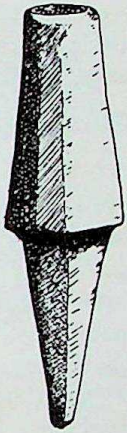
First, an artist or craftsman would prepare a design that was sunk into a thick bronze disk. (This is called an "intaglio" design.) When this die of the obverse, or face of the coin, was completed, it was placed snugly in a pit hollowed out of the top of an anvil.

The next step was to carve a second intaglio design on the bottom of a bronze punch. This design was intended for the reverse (or "tail" side of the coin). Meanwhile disks of silver of the desired size and weight were subjected to enough heat in a nearby furnace to make them soft enough to receive the impressions from the dies.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



The minting process was a simple affair in ancient Greece. The disk was placed on the lower die (right). Then the upper die (left) was placed on top of it and struck with a hammer.



The minter picked up the disks with a tongs and one at a time placed them over the obverse die in the anvil. The man, with the bronze punch in his left hand, placed it on top of the obverse die. Then he hit the punch several times with a hammer. Thus, the bottom side of the disk took the impression of the obverse die, while the top side of the disk took the design of the reverse die from the punch. The man then removed the newly made coin with his tongs and left the coin to cool and harden. These ancient coins were not exactly round, nor uniformly thick and the details depended upon the minter's ability and the temperature of the metal.

A handsome coin of ancient times. Gela, about 485 B.C., silver tetradrachm, *reverse:* man-headed bull (river god).

(Left) Mantua, about 1500, silver testone, *obverse:* Francisco II Gonzaga; (right) *reverse:* melting pot in flames. A gem of Renaissance coinage.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

This method, suitable for a simple national economy which needed very few coins, was used up to about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Renaissance coinage

About 1500 A.D. the volume of business began to expand considerably and precious metals began to stream in from the New World in considerable quantities. The improvement in mining techniques also helped to increase the supply of metal, and ingenious men began to think of devising more effective coining methods.

During the Renaissance, some of the most celebrated artists of the time designed coins and became interested in devising machinery for striking coins. Donato Bramante, one of the most famous architects in Italy, invented such machinery, and Leonardo da Vinci improved it. Gradually this equipment spread to other countries, but it took a long time before the new methods were fully accepted.

During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) in England, a Frenchman named Eloye Mestrelle, who came to live in England, introduced a milling machine which rolled metal to any desired thickness, cut out the blanks, and stamped the designs on them.

The new coins were superior in all respects to the old hand-hammered type. Another innovation that Mestrelle introduced was corrugating the edges of the coins — that is, putting vertical grains on them — to discourage anyone from clipping or shaving metal off the edges.

Since Mestrelle's machinery appeared at a time when the scientific and mechanical revolution was just getting under way, he had to use power sources that seem very rudimentary to our way of thinking. He had to rely on horse power or water pressure. Even so, his techniques were too advanced for his time. The staff of the Mint feared that his new-fangled methods would lead to wholesale dismissals. The result was a series of intrigues that led to Mestrelle's hanging in 1578 on the probably trumped-up charge of forgery.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) England, 1653, silver crown, *obverse:* shield of St. George in wreath; (right) *reverse:* shield of St. George and Ireland in wreath. One of the most beautiful English coins made by the old hand-hammered method.

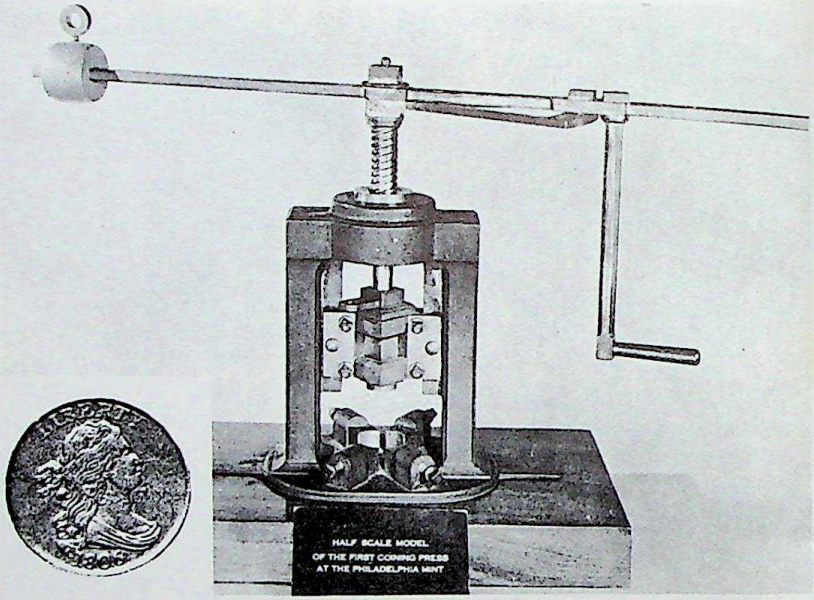
Mestrelle's sad fate naturally discouraged other inventors, and almost a century passed before mechanical production was adopted in England. This came about in 1662 during the reign of Charles II. To guard against clipping, the edges of many of the coins of this period have the legend *Decus et Tutamen* ("Decoration and Safeguard") inscribed on the edge.

The actual process of stamping coins was still very much like what it had been in ancient times. The screw-press pictured on the next page was only a more efficient version of the old hammer method.

The lower die was fastened into the base of the press. The upper die was fastened to the bottom of the screw shaft. A horizontal bar was used to turn the screw that lowered the shaft to make the impression. A workman grasped the handle at the right-hand end of the bar. After a coin blank was placed on the lower die, he revolved the bar until the shaft made contact with the blank. Further pressure then produced the obverse and reverse designs on the coin.

Once the coin was struck, the bar was flipped back, raising the shaft and making room for another coin blank. Continual repetition of this hand process turned out about twenty coins — or a little more — a minute. The earliest United States coins were struck in this way.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



Chase Bank Exhibit of Moneys of the World

This early screw-press was worked by hand. The operator turned the handle at the right, forcing the die in the center to press down on the metal placed at the bottom of the press. (Inset) An early American coin struck on the screw press: a half cent (draped bust type) issued in 1806.

Beginning of modern coinage

After James Watt invented a workable and efficient steam engine, he and his partner, Matthew Boulton, soon realized that their new power machinery was ideally suited to speed up the production of coins. In 1790 they demonstrated that a single engine could power eight presses, turning out 50 large coins or 150 small coins per minute. Seven years later Watts and Boulton began working for the Mint in London. Their first coin was the famous "Cartwheel" twopenny.

Modern minting methods

Nowadays the making of coins has been mechanized to an uncanny degree of efficiency. To begin with, all coins of a given

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(Left) England, 1797, copper twopenny, *obverse:* George III; (right) *reverse:* Britannia. The famous "Cartwheel," so called because of its weight and size.

type have a standardized content. For example, every penny contains 950 parts copper to 50 parts zinc. In the case of silver coins, 900 parts silver are alloyed with 100 parts copper. The metals are weighed in huge quantities on a remarkably sensitive balance that is accurate to one-hundredth of an ounce.

After weighing, the metals pass to an electric furnace, where they are melted. The alloy is prepared in a liquid state and formed into thin bars in molds. Two checking processes verify the proportions in the alloyed metal.

The bars are then passed through several rollers to be softened and stretched into thin strips. The bars used for pennies end up as strips eight feet long and 48/1000th of an inch thin.

An American coin struck in modern times: Half dollar, 1950, *reverse:* Liberty Bell.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Ingenious punch machines hammer 500 blank coins out of each strip, four at a time. The wasted metal is gathered and melted down for future use. When the punching process is over the blanks are too hard for immediate use, and they are softened by means of an annealing process. But this introduces a new complication, as it stains the blanks; so they are passed to machines which wash and dry them.

The blanks are now ready for the milling machine, which thickens the edges to make the coins last longer. At last they are ready to have designs stamped on them by automatic, high-speed machines in the Press Room. A pressure of 40 tons is enough for stamping pennies, whereas silver dollars (which have not been coined since 1935) required a pressure of 160 tons. Such a press produces 10,000 finished coins in a single hour.

Before the coins are weighed, their edges are corrugated (all except pennies). Corrugating the coins makes them more durable, and also serves as a protection against counterfeiting. Even the most skillful counterfeiter cannot match the corrugating techniques used in the Mint.

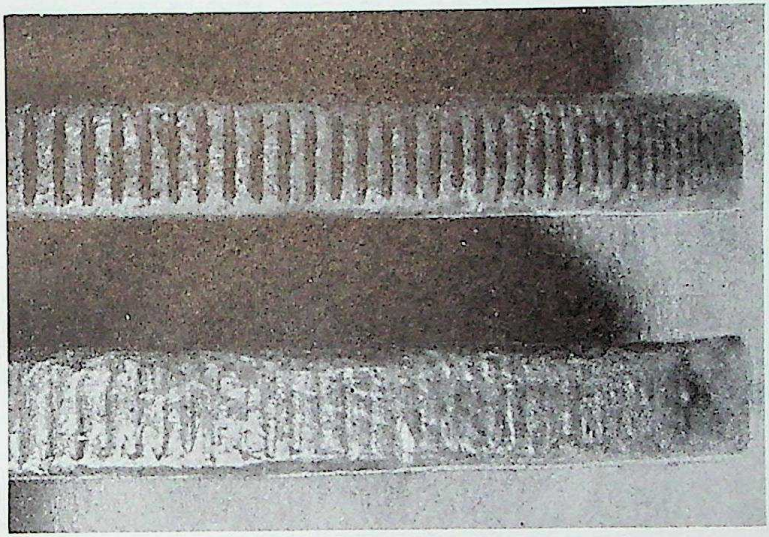
The finished coins now pass to automatic machines that weigh them, count them, and pack them — 5,000 ($50 value) to a bag. They are now ready to be put into circulation.

Detecting counterfeits

Counterfeiting of coins is much less frequent nowadays than it was formerly. The United States Secret Service stresses these four dependable ways of detecting counterfeit coins:

1. When dropped, genuine coins have a bell-like ring, whereas counterfeit coins have a dull sound.
2. Counterfeit coins are generally greasy to the touch.
3. Genuine coins have regular, even corrugations on their edges. Counterfeit coins will show irregularities in this respect.
4. It is often possible to cut counterfeit coins with a knife, whereas with genuine coins this is difficult or impossible.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



Here is a vivid example of one of the outstanding differences between a genuine coin and a counterfeit coin. On the good coin the corrugated outer edge (known as the "reeding") is even and distinct. On the counterfeit coin, the ridges are crooked and indistinct.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

7. CATALOG OF COINS

Half Cents

LIBERTY CAP TYPE Year	Very Good	Fine
1793	$65.00	$85.00
1794	20.00	30.00
1795 lettered edge, pole	22.50	35.00
1795 lettered edge, 1,795	22.50	35.00
1795 plain edge, 1,795	22.50	32.50
1795 plain edge, no pole	22.50	32.50
1796 plain edge, pole (rare)	225.00	350.00
1796 plain edge, no pole (rare)	325.00	500.00
1797 lettered edge—rare	100.00	150.00
1797 plain edge	20.00	30.00
1797 1 over 1	17.50	25.00

DRAPED BUST TYPE	Fine	Very Fine
1800	12.50	$17.50
1802	70.00	
1802 reverse of 1800	150.00	
1803	7.50	$10.00
1804 plain 4, stems	20.00	40.00
1804 plain 4, no stems	4.00	7.50
1804 crosslet 4, stems	4.00	7.50
1804 crosslet 4, no stems	6.00	12.50
1804 spiked chin	5.00	15.00
1805 small 5, stems	50.00	75.00
1805 large 5, stems	6.00	15.00
1805 small 5, no stems	6.00	15.00
1806 small 6, stems	25.00	55.00
1806 small 6, no stems	5.00	10.00
1806 large 6, stems	5.00	10.00
1807	6.00	15.00
1808 over 7	30.00	40.00
1808	10.00	15.00

TURBAN HEAD TYPE Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.	Proof
1809 circle inside O	7.50		
1809 normal date	10.00	15.00	
1809 over 6			
1810	27.50	45.00	
1811			
1811 restrike reverse of 1802 (very rare)			
1825	9.00	15.00	
1826	7.50	12.50	
1828 12 stars	15.00	20.00	
1828 13 stars	7.50	12.50	
1829	7.50	12.50	
1831 restrike, large berries			$150.00
1831 restrike, small berries			150.00
1831 original			150.00
1832	7.50	12.50	
1833	7.50	12.50	
1834	7.50	12.50	
1835	7.50	12.50	
1836 original			150.00
1836 restrike			150.00

BRAIDED HAIR TYPE*			
1849, large date	12.50	20.00	
1849 small date, original			125.00
1849 small date, restrike			100.00
1850	10.00	17.50	
1851	7.50	12.50	
1852 original			350.00
1852 restrike			100.00
1853	7.50	12.50	
1854	9.00	15.00	50.00
1855	9.00	15.00	50.00
1856	9.00	15.00	50.00
1857	15.00	20.00	75.00

* During each of the years from 1840 through 1848, two types of proofs were issued—originals and restrikes. Each of these eighteen proofs is valued at $100.00 each.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Large Cents

Year	Very Good	Fine
1793 chain; Ameri	$ 85.00	$150.00
1793 chain; America	75.00	125.00
1793 chain; period after date	80.00	140.00
1793 wreath; vines and bars	65.00	90.00
1793 wreath; lettered edge	75.00	100.00
1793 Liberty Cap (rare)	200.00	300.00
strawberry leaf (extremely rare)	1,500.00	
1794 (many varieties)	15.00	25.00
1795 lettered edge	35.00	50.00
1795 plain edge, center of wreath	10.00	17.50
1795 plain edge, high in wreath	10.00	17.50
1796 Liberty Cap	22.50	40.00

DRAPED BUST TYPE	Fine	Very Fine
1796 new and draped bust	32.50	
1796 "Liberty"	50.00	
1797 crudely milled	30.00	
1797 plain edge ('96 rev.)	30.00	
1797 stems on wreath	15.00	25.00
1797 no stems	65.00	
1798 over 97	40.00	
1798 small date	11.00	
1798 large date	12.50	20.00
1798 with 1796 reverse	40.00	
1799 over 98	300.00	
1799	275.00	
1800 over 1798	20.00	35.00
1800 over 179	10.00	20.00
1800 perfect date	10.00	15.00
1801 normal dies	15.00	27.50
1801 three-error variety	50.00	
1801 1/000	20.00	35.00
1801 1/100 over 1/000	25.00	60.00
1802 perfect date	7.50	15.00
1802 no stems	15.00	30.00
1802 1/000	15.00	30.00
1803 stems, small date	5.00	10.00
1803 no stems, small date	17.50	30.00
1803 1/100 over 1/000	22.50	50.00
1803 large date, fraction	75.00	150.00

Year	Fine	Very Fine
1803 large date, small fraction	150.00	275.00
1804 perfect dies	150.00	
1804 die imperfect on edge	150.00	
1805 blunt 1	9.00	15.00
1805 pointed 1	12.50	20.00
1806	22.50	37.50
1807 over 6	10.00	30.00
1807 comet type	15.00	30.00
1807 normal type	9.00	12.50

TURBAN HEAD TYPE		
1808 13 stars	20.00	35.00
1808 12 stars	22.50	40.00
1809	50.00	90.00
1810 over 9	12.50	25.00
1810	7.50	17.50
1811 over 10	25.00	52.50
1811	25.00	52.50
1812 small date	6.00	10.00
1812 large date	7.00	12.50
1813	12.50	20.00
1814 plain 4	7.00	12.50
1814 crosslet 4	7.00	12.50

CORONET TYPE	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1816	10.00	17.50
1817 13 stars	7.50	13.50
1817 15 stars	27.50	40.00
1818	6.50	10.00
1819 over 18	12.50	25.00
1819 large date	7.50	13.50
1819 small date	7.50	13.50
1820 over 19	12.50	20.00
1820 small date	7.00	12.50
1820 large date	5.00	10.00
1821	60.00	100.00
1822	17.50	30.00
1823 over 22	85.00	150.00
1823 restrike	9.00	15.00
1823 normal date	90.00	165.00
1824 over 22	32.50	60.00
1824	20.00	35.00
1825	25.00	50.00
1826 over 25	35.00	65.00
1826	15.00	30.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

LARGE CENTS — CORONET TYPE (continued)

	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1827	12.50	22.50
1828 large date	12.50	22.50
1828 small date	30.00	57.50
1829	12.00	25.00
1830 large letters	10.00	20.00
1830 small letters		
1831	7.50	12.50
1832	9.00	15.00
1833	7.50	12.50
1834 small date	8.00	13.50
1834 large date	10.00	15.00
1835 old head	12.50	20.00
1835 new head	11.00	17.50
1836	10.00	20.00
1837 large letters	7.50	13.50
1837 small letters	10.00	20.00
1837 beaded hair cord	7.50	15.00
1838	6.00	10.00

BRAIDED HAIR TYPE

1839 over 36	75.00	
1839 type as 1838	15.00	25.00
1839 silly head	20.00	35.00
1839 booby head	12.50	20.00
1839 head as 1840	17.50	30.00
1840 large date	7.00	15.00
1840 small date	7.50	15.00
1841	7.00	15.00
1842 large date	7.50	13.50
1842 small date	6.50	15.00
1843 type as 1842	7.50	15.00
1843 obverse of 1842 and reverse of 1844	27.50	45.00
1843 type as 1844	15.00	25.00
1844	6.00	10.00
1844 over 81 (die defect)	15.00	20.00
1845	4.50	7.50
1846 tall date	7.50	12.50
1846 small date	3.50	7.50
1847	4.00	8.00
1848	3.50	7.50
1849	5.00	7.50
1850	4.50	7.50
1851	3.00	7.50
1851 over 81 (die defect)	15.00	30.00
1852	3.50	7.50
1853	3.50	7.50
1854	4.00	7.50
1855	4.00	7.50
1856	4.00	7.50
1857	20.00	27.50

Flying Eagle Cents

(White Copper-Nickel, thick)

	Ext. Fine	Unc.	Proof
1856 rare	$400.00	$500.00	$600.00
1857	10.00	20.00	150.00
1858 large letters	12.50	30.00	150.00
1858 small letters	10.00	20.00	150.00

Indian Head Cents

(White Copper-Nickel, thick)

1859	$7.50	$15.00	$27.50
1860	7.50	15.00	35.00
1861	10.00	22.50	47.50
1862	2.50	5.00	25.00
1863	2.00	4.25	25.00
1864	5.50	9.50	30.00
(Bronze)			
1864	5.50	13.50	62.50
1864 L on ribbon (rare)	32.50	75.00	Rare
1865	4.25	9.00	27.50
1866	15.00	35.00	52.50
1867	15.00	30.00	50.00
1868	15.00	30.00	50.00
1869	22.50	Rare	Rare
1870	20.00	37.50	55.00
1871	25.00	40.00	57.50
1872	32.50	55.00	70.00
1873	7.50	15.00	25.00
1874	7.50	15.00	25.00
1875	7.50	17.50	30.00
1876	10.00	20.00	30.00
1877	90.00	120.00	150.00
1878	10.00	20.00	30.00
1879	4.50	9.50	13.50
1880	4.50	9.50	13.50
1881	4.00	9.50	13.50
1882	2.50	7.50	12.50
1883	2.50	7.50	12.50
1884	5.00	10.00	15.00
1885	10.00	17.50	22.50
1886	4.00	10.50	15.00
1887	2.00	7.50	11.00
1888	2.25	7.50	11.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

INDIAN HEAD CENTS (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.	Proof
1889	1.50	6.00	10.00
1890	2.00	6.50	10.00
1891	2.25	7.50	11.00
1892	2.75	9.00	12.50
1893	1.50	6.00	10.00
1894	4.00	10.00	13.50
1895	1.75	6.00	11.00
1896	2.50	9.50	13.50
1897	2.75	7.50	13.50
1898	2.75	7.50	13.50
1899	2.75	6.00	12.50
1900	1.50	5.00	11.00
1901	1.25	3.50	10.00
1902	1.25	3.50	10.00
1903	1.25	3.50	10.00
1904	1.25	3.50	10.00
1905	1.25	3.00	10.00
1906	1.25	3.00	10.00
1907	1.25	3.00	10.00
1908	1.25	3.00	10.00
1908S	17.50	25.00	
1909	1.25	3.50	11.00
1909S	60.00		

Lincoln Head Cents

	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1909 plain	$ .35	$ 2.50
1909 VDB	.45	1.00
1909S plain	15.00	20.00
1909S VDB	60.00	85.00
1910	.50	2.50
1910S	3.00	12.50
1911	.50	2.50
1911S	6.00	22.50
1911D	4.00	12.50
1912	.50	2.50
1912S	6.00	27.50
1912D	7.50	30.00
1913	.50	2.50
1913S	4.50	22.50
1913D	4.50	25.00
1914	2.00	10.00
1914S	10.00	50.00
1914D	75.00	150.00
1915	4.50	12.50
1915S	3.50	15.00
1915D	2.00	9.00
1916	.50	2.00
1916S	3.50	20.00
1916D	2.00	12.50
1917	.50	2.50
1917S	2.50	15.00
1917D	2.00	12.50
1918	.50	3.00
1918S	4.00	22.50
1918D	3.00	22.50
1919	.40	2.50
1919S	1.50	8.50
1919D	1.50	8.50
1920	.50	2.50
1920S	2.50	20.00
1920D	2.00	17.50
1921	1.25	10.00
1921S	20.00	70.00
1922	12.50	15.00
1922D	4.50	17.50
1923	.40	2.50
1923S	9.00	70.00
1924	1.00	10.00
1924S	5.00	35.00
1924D	7.50	40.00
1925	.40	2.00
1925S	3.00	22.50
1925D	1.00	10.00
1926	.40	2.00
1926S	4.00	30.00
1926D	1.25	10.00
1927	.40	1.75
1927S	3.00	27.50
1927D	1.25	10.00
1928	.30	1.50
1928S	3.00	12.50
1928D	1.25	10.00
1929	.30	1.25
1929S	.30	1.75
1929D	.50	3.00
1930	.20	.75
1930S	.30	1.25
1930D	.50	2.00
1931	1.00	5.00
1931S	11.00	17.50
1931D	2.00	17.50
1932	1.00	4.50
1932D	1.00	5.00
1933	1.00	5.00
1933D	1.00	4.00

Quantity	Year	Unc.
219,080,000	1934	$ 1.00
28,446,000	1934D	3.00
245,388,000	1935	.50
38,702,000	1935S	1.00
47,000,000	1935D	1.00
309,637,569	1936	.50
29,130,000	1936S	1.00
40,620,000	1936D	1.00
309,179,320	1937	.30
34,500,000	1937S	.50
50,430,000	1937D	.40
156,696,734	1938	1.00
15,180,000	1938S	1.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

LINCOLN HEAD CENTS (continued)

Quantity	Year		Unc.
20,010,000	1938D		1.25
316,479,520	1939		.35
52,070,000	1939S		.60
15,160,000	1939D		3.00
586,825,872	1940		.35
112,940,000	1940S		.50
81,390,000	1940D		.50
887,039,100	1941		.20
92,360,000	1941S		.50
128,700,000	1941D		.35
657,828,600	1942		.15
85,590,000	1942S		1.50
206,698,000	1942D		.20
684,628,670	1943	zinc-steel..	.35
191,550,000	1943S	zinc-steel..	.45
217,660,000	1943D	zinc-steel..	1.00
1,435,400,000	1944	copper.....	.10
282,760,000	1944S	copper.....	.10
430,578,000	1944D	copper.....	.10
1,040,515,000	1945	copper.....	.10
181,770,000	1945S	copper.....	.10
226,268,000	1945D	copper.....	.10

Bronze (prewar composition)

991,655,000	1946		.10
198,100,000	1946S		.10
315,690,000	1946D		.10
190,555,000	1947		.35
99,000,000	1947S		.25
194,750,000	1947D		.25
317,570,000	1948		.25
81,735,000	1948S		.25
172,637,500	1948D		.25
217,490,000	1949		.25
64,290,000	1949S		.50
154,370,500	1949D		.35
272,686,386	1950		.20
118,505,000	1950S		.35
334,950,000	1950D		.20
294,633,500	1951		.20
100,890,000	1951S		.50
625,355,000	1951D		.10
186,856,980	1952		.20
137,800,004	1952S		.40
746,130,000	1952D		.10
256,883,800	1953		.15
181,835,000	1953S		.15
700,515,000	1953D		.10
71,873,350	1954		.40
96,190,000	1954S		.25
251,552,500	1954D		.10
330,958,200	1955		.10
44,610,000	1955S		.25
563,257,500	1955D		.10
420,926,081	1956		.10
1,098,201,100	1956D		.10
282,540,000	1957		.10
1,051,342,000	1957D		.10
252,595,000	1958		.10
800,953,300	1958D		.10
	1959		.10
	1959D		.10

TWO CENTS — BRONZE

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1864 small motto..	$60.00	$100.00
1864 large motto..	2.25	3.25
1865	2.25	3.50
1866	5.00	8.50
1867	4.50	8.50
1868	4.50	8.50
1869	7.50	11.00
1870	7.50	12.00
1871	11.00	16.00
1872	20.00	25.00

1873 only proofs were struck

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Three Cents—Nickel

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1865	$ 1.50	$ 2.75
1866	1.75	3.50
1867	1.75	3.50
1868	3.00	4.25
1869	3.50	5.50
1870	3.50	5.50
1871	4.50	7.00
1872	4.50	7.00
1873	4.00	6.00
1874	6.00	9.00
1875	10.00	15.00
1876	8.00	10.00
1877 only proofs were struck		
1878 only proofs were struck		
1879	6.00	7.50
1880 only proofs were struck		
1881	3.25	5.00
1882 only proofs were struck		
1883 only proofs were struck		
1884 only proofs were struck		
1885 only proofs were struck		
1886 only proofs were struck		
1887	15.00	22.50
1887 over 86—only proofs		
1888	5.00	6.50
1889	6.00	7.50

Three Cents—Silver

1851	$ 5.00	$ 7.50
1851 O	11.00	17.50
1852	4.50	6.00
1853	4.50	6.00
1854	7.50	12.50
1855	22.50	37.50
1856	12.50	17.50
1857	7.00	10.00
1858	5.50	7.50
1859	6.00	9.00
1860	6.00	9.00
1861	4.00	6.00
1862	4.50	6.00
1863 (all remaining years		37.50
1864 struck as proofs only)		55.00
1865		40.00
1866		17.50
1867		17.50
1868		17.50
1869		20.00
1870		15.00
1871		17.50
1872		25.00
1873		40.00

Nickel Five Cents

SHIELD TYPE

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1866	$12.00	$18.00
1867 with rays	27.50	50.00
1867 without rays	4.50	8.50
1868	6.00	9.50
1869	7.00	12.00
1870	11.00	15.00
1871	60.00	90.00
1872	10.00	15.00
1873	8.50	12.50
1874	12.50	17.50
1875	27.50	50.00
1876	11.00	16.50
1877 only proofs were struck		
1878 only proofs were struck		
1879	15.00	20.00
1880	18.00	22.50
1881	11.00	17.50
1882	4.50	7.50
1883	4.50	7.50

LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS

1883 without "Cents"	.75	2.00
1883 with "Cents"	7.00	12.00
1884	9.00	17.50
1885	50.00	67.50
1886	27.50	35.00
1887	6.00	12.00
1888	9.00	15.00
1889	6.00	12.00
1890	6.00	12.00
1891	6.00	12.00
1892	6.00	12.00
1893	5.50	10.00
1894	6.50	14.00
1895	6.00	10.00
1896	12.50	22.50
1897	6.00	10.00
1898	6.00	10.00
1899	5.50	10.00
1900	4.25	10.00
1901	4.25	10.00
1902	3.00	7.50
1903	3.00	7.50
1904	3.00	7.50
1905	3.00	7.50
1906	3.00	7.50
1907	3.00	7.50
1908	3.00	7.50
1909	3.00	7.50
1910	3.00	7.50
1911	3.00	7.50
1912	3.00	7.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1912 D	30.00	60.00
1912 S	45.00	70.00
1913 an outstanding rarity		

BUFFALO NICKELS

1913 Type 1—buffalo on mound	1.25	$ 2.00
1913 S Type 1	8.00	15.00
1913 D Type 1	3.75	8.50
1913 Type 2—buffalo on plane	2.00	3.00
1913 S Type 2	37.50	60.00
1913 D Type 2	25.00	30.00
1914	2.25	6.00
1914 S	13.50	28.00
1914 D	20.00	30.00
1915	2.75	6.50
1915 S	12.50	27.50
1915 D	10.00	24.00
1916	2.25	5.00
1916 S	12.00	27.50
1916 D	12.00	25.00
1917	2.25	5.50
1917 S	30.00	55.00
1917 D	21.00	37.50
1918	5.00	12.50
1918 S	32.50	60.00
1918 D	30.00	55.00
1918 D over 7 (rare)	300.00	600.00
1919	3.00	6.50
1919 S	30.00	80.00
1919 D	25.00	67.50
1920	2.00	6.50
1920 S	25.00	70.00
1920 D	25.00	70.00
1921	3.75	10.00
1921 S	30.00	72.50
1923	2.50	6.00
1923 S	23.50	60.00
1924	2.50	6.50
1924 S	40.00	90.00
1924 D	22.50	52.50
1925	2.25	7.00
1925 S	30.00	85.00
1925 D	10.00	27.50
1926	2.00	5.00
1926 S	60.00	130.00
1926 D	4.50	9.50
1927	1.50	4.00
1927 S	50.00	110.00
1927 D	5.50	10.00
1928	1.25	3.50
1928 S	6.00	20.00
1928 D	1.25	3.75
1929	.65	2.75
1929 S	.85	4.00
1929 D	.85	4.00
1930	.85	3.50
1930 S	2.50	9.50
1931 S	3.25	7.50
1934	.85	2.75
1934 D	2.00	4.50
1935	.40	1.25
1935 S	.65	2.75
1935 D	.65	3.50
1936	.40	1.00
1936 S	.50	1.50
1936 D	.40	1.25
1937	.25	1.00
1937 S	.50	1.25
1937 D	.30	1.25
1937 D three-legged buffalo	20.00	30.00
1938 D	.25	.75

JEFFERSON NICKELS

1938	$ .40	$ .65
1938 S	.75	1.50
1938 D	.50	1.25
1939	.50	1.50
1939 S	1.50	12.50
1939 D	1.50	17.50
1940	.25	.50
1940 S	.50	1.00
1940 D	.50	1.00
1941	.25	.50
1941 S	.35	.90
1941 D	.35	.50
1942	.35	.75
1942 D	.90	5.00

Wartime Silver Content

Quantity	Year	Unc.
57,900,600	1942 P	$1.00
	1942 P proof	5.00
32,900,000	1942 S	1.00
271,165,000	1943 P	.30
104,060,000	1943 S	.40
15,294,000	1943 D	1.00
119,150,000	1944 P	.30
21,640,000	1944 S	.75
32,309,000	1944 D	.60
119,408,100	1945 P	.30
58,939,000	1945 S	.50
37,158,000	1945 D	.40

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

JEFFERSON NICKELS (continued)

Prewar Nickel Content

Quantity	Year	Unc.
161,116,000	1946	.30
13,560,000	1946 S	.50
45,292,200	1946 D	.30
95,000,000	1947	.30
24,720,000	1947 S	.35
37,822,000	1947 D	.35
89,348,000	1948	.25
11,300,000	1948 S	.25
44,734,000	1948 D	.35
60,652,000	1949	.35
9,716,000	1949 S	1.00
35,238,000	1949 D	.40
9,847,386	1950	.75
	1950 proof	12.50
2,630,030	1950 D	2.00
26,689,500	1951	.35
7,776,000	1951 S	1.75
20,460,000	1951 D	.45
64,069,980	1952	.20
20,572,000	1952 S	.30
30,638,000	1952 D	.40
46,772,800	1953	.20
19,210,900	1953 S	.30
59,878,600	1953 D	.25
47,917,350	1954	.20
29,384,000	1954 S	.25
117,183,060	1954 D	.20
8,266,200	1955	.50
74,464,100	1955 D	.15
35,397,081	1956	.15
67,222,040	1956 D	.15
38,408,000	1957	.15
136,828,900	1957 D	.15
17,088,000	1958	.15
168,249,120	1958 D	.15
	1959	.15
	1959 D	.15

Half Dimes

BUST TYPE

Year	Fine	Unc.
1794	$50.00	$145.00
1795	27.50	67.50
1796	55.00	120.00
1796 over 5 (rare)	155.00	360.00
1797 13 stars	55.00	135.00
1797 15 stars	42.50	125.00
1797 16 stars	45.00	135.00
1800	27.50	80.00
1800 Libekty	27.50	75.00
1801	55.00	125.00
1802 extremely rare	500.00	
1803	42.50	165.00
1805	90.00	

	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1829	$4.25	$6.00
1830	4.25	6.00
1831	4.25	6.00
1832	4.25	6.00
1833	4.25	6.00
1834	4.25	6.00
1835	4.00	5.50
1836	4.00	5.50
1837	6.50	8.00
1837 small 5¢	27.50	32.50

LIBERTY SEATED TYPE

1837 no stars	$15.00	$20.00
1838 O no stars	37.50	45.00
1838 stars, no drapery	4.00	6.50
1839 no drapery	3.75	6.00
1839 O no drapery	5.00	6.50
1840 no drapery	3.75	5.50
1840 drapery	7.00	12.00
1840 O no drapery	6.50	9.00
1840 O drapery	8.00	12.00
1841	4.25	5.50
1841 O	8.00	10.50
1842	4.25	5.50
1842 O	9.50	12.00
1843	4.25	5.50
1844	6.00	9.00
1844 O	12.00	14.00
1845	3.75	5.00
1846	55.00	75.00
1847	3.75	5.50
1848	4.25	5.50
1848 O	8.00	12.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

HALF DIMES — LIBERTY SEATED TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1849	3.25	4.50
1849 over 48	8.00	10.00
1849 O	25.00	32.50
1850	3.75	4.50
1850 O	8.50	10.00
1851	3.75	4.50
1851 O	4.00	6.00
1852	3.75	5.00
1852 O	11.00	15.00
1853 no arrows	19.50	22.50
1853 arrows	4.00	5.50
1853 O no arrows		150.00
1853 O arrows	4.25	6.00
1854 arrows	3.50	5.50
1854 O arrows	5.00	6.50
1855 arrows	3.75	5.50
1855 O arrows	10.00	16.00
1856	3.25	5.00
1856 O	4.50	6.50
1857	2.75	4.00
1857 O	4.25	6.00
1858	2.00	4.00
1858 O	4.25	5.50
1859	4.50	5.50
1859 no U.S.A. (rare)		
1859 O	4.50	5.50
1860 stars, obverse of 1859 (rare)		
1860 no stars	3.25	4.50
1860 O	4.25	5.50
1861	3.00	3.75
1862	3.00	3.75
1863	6.00	9.50
1863 S	14.00	20.00
1864	40.00	50.00
1864 S	13.50	20.00
1865	9.50	12.00
1865 S	11.00	15.00
1866	5.50	8.50
1866 S	9.50	14.00
1867	5.50	7.50
1867 S	9.50	12.00
1868	5.00	7.00
1868 S	5.00	7.50
1869	4.00	5.50
1869 S	5.00	7.50
1870	2.75	4.00
1871	2.75	4.00
1871 S	18.50	27.50
1872	2.75	4.00
1872 S in wreath	3.00	5.50
1872 S below wreath	3.25	5.50
1873	2.75	4.50
1873 S	3.50	5.00

Dimes

BUST TYPE

Year	Very Fine	Unc.
1796	$80.00	$175.00
1797 13 stars	105.00	225.00
1797 16 stars	165.00	300.00
1798 over 97, 13 stars	125.00	
1798 over 97, 16 stars	80.00	125.00
1798	65.00	115.00
1800	75.00	140.00
1801	100.00	175.00
1802	80.00	150.00
1803	80.00	165.00
1804	135.00	275.00
1805 4 berries	37.50	45.00
1805 5 berries	42.50	65.00
1807	30.00	50.00
1809	60.00	120.00
1811 over 09	27.50	65.00
1814 large date	16.00	30.00
1814 small date	22.50	35.00
1820	8.50	20.00
1821 large date	7.00	20.00
1821 small date	9.00	22.50
1822	80.00	150.00
1823 over 22	12.50	22.50
1824 over 22	18.50	45.00
1825	9.50	17.50
1827	7.00	12.50
1828 large date	27.50	60.00
1828 small date	17.50	37.50

	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1829 large 10¢	20.00	30.00
1829 medium 10¢	12.50	20.00
1829 small 10¢	7.50	9.00
1830	4.00	7.50
1831	4.25	6.50
1832	4.25	6.50
1833	4.50	8.00
1834	4.75	9.00
1835	4.25	6.50
1836	4.75	7.50
1837	5.50	8.50
1838 O	27.50	37.50

LIBERTY SEATED TYPE

Without stars

1837 large date	$20.00	$32.50
1837 small date	25.00	35.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

DIMES — LIBERTY SEATED TYPE (continued)

With stars, no drapery from elbow

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1838 with partial drapery	30.00	55.00
1838 large stars	6.00	9.00
1839	5.00	7.50
1839 O	8.00	11.00
1840	7.00	9.00
1840 O	9.00	13.50
1841		190.00

With drapery from elbow

1840	10.50	12.50
1841	5.50	7.00
1841 O	6.00	9.00
1842	3.50	7.00
1842 O	6.00	8.00
1843	5.00	7.00
1843 O	22.50	32.50
1844	52.50	70.00
1845	4.00	6.00
1845 O	19.00	25.00
1846	27.50	37.50
1847	13.00	16.50
1848	8.50	12.00
1849	4.25	6.50
1849 O	12.50	17.50
1850	4.50	6.50
1850 O	15.00	22.50
1851	4.50	6.50
1851 O	9.00	11.00
1852	4.00	6.50
1852 O	11.00	15.00
1853	20.00	25.00

With arrows at date

1853	3.00	6.00
1853 O	7.00	9.50
1854	3.25	5.00
1854 O	4.25	5.50
1855	3.50	6.50

Without arrows at date

1856 small date	3.00	5.00
1856 large date	5.00	8.50
1856 O	4.00	7.00
1856 S	85.00	125.00
1857	2.50	4.50
1857 O	3.75	6.00
1858	2.50	4.50
1858 O	10.00	14.00
1858 S	36.00	45.00
1859	4.50	7.00
1859 O	4.50	7.00
1859 S	30.00	45.00

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1860	4.00	5.50
1860 S	20.00	27.50
1859 without U.S.A. (rare)		
1860 O rare		290.00
1861	3.25	6.00
1861 S	27.50	35.00
1862	4.00	6.00
1862 S	22.50	32.50
1863	12.00	13.50
1863 S	20.00	30.00
1864	12.50	12.50
1864 S	15.00	25.00
1865	13.50	16.00
1865 S	17.50	27.50
1866	13.50	16.00
1866 S	20.00	30.00
1867	13.50	20.00
1867 S	20.00	30.00
1868	5.00	7.00
1868 S	15.00	18.50
1869	6.00	9.00
1869 S	11.50	18.00
1870	5.00	6.50
1870 S	70.00	145.00
1871	5.50	7.00
1871 S	32.50	40.00
1871 CC rare	175.00	300.00
1872	5.50	7.00
1872 S	37.50	42.50
1872 CC	115.00	235.00
1873 no arrows	5.50	7.50
1873 arrows	9.50	16.00
1873 S arrows	30.00	45.00
1873 CC no arrows (very rare)	240.00	570.00
1873 CC arrows (very rare)	365.00	580.00
1874 arrows	9.00	15.00
1874 S arrows	37.50	45.00
1874 CC arrows (very rare)	220.00	325.00

Without arrows at date

1875	2.00	3.75
1875 S in wreath	3.75	6.00
1875 S below wreath	3.75	6.00
1875 CC in wreath	3.25	5.50
1875 CC below wreath	5.50	8.00
1876	2.00	3.75
1876 S	3.00	4.25
1876 CC	3.00	4.50
1877	3.00	4.25
1877 S	3.00	4.25

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

DIMES — LIBERTY SEATED TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1877 CC	3.00	4.50
1878	3.75	5.50
1878 CC	22.50	27.50
1879	6.00	7.00
1880	7.00	8.50
1881	8.50	10.00
1882	2.50	3.75
1883	2.50	3.75
1884	2.50	4.50
1884 S	24.00	32.50
1885	2.50	4.50
1885 S	87.50	150.00
1886	2.50	3.75
1886 S	15.00	20.00
1887	2.25	3.50
1887 S	3.75	5.50
1888	2.50	3.75
1888 S	5.50	7.50
1889	2.50	3.75
1889 S	10.50	14.00
1890	2.50	3.75
1890 S	6.00	8.00
1891	3.00	4.00
1891 O	8.50	12.00
1891 S	4.50	7.00

LIBERTY HEAD TYPE

1892	4.00	7.50
1892 O	9.00	15.00
1892 S	40.00	50.00
1893	4.00	7.50
1893 O	20.00	37.50
1893 S	20.00	37.50
1894	7.50	10.00
1894 O	100.00	150.00
1894 S ext. rare		2,800.00
1895	40.00	50.00
1895 O	Rare	
1895 S	35.00	65.00
1896	7.50	12.50
1896 O	60.00	100.00
1896 S	70.00	100.00
1897	4.00	10.00
1897 O	60.00	100.00
1897 S	45.00	75.00
1898	4.00	7.50
1898 O	30.00	60.00
1898 S	20.00	40.00
1899	4.00	7.50
1899 O	25.00	45.00
1899 S	20.00	30.00
1900	3.00	6.00
1900 O	25.00	50.00
1900 S	20.00	30.00
1901	3.00	6.00
1901 O	27.50	60.00
1901 S	150.00	300.00
1902	3.50	6.00
1902 O	15.00	37.50
1902 S	27.50	45.00
1903	3.75	6.00
1903 O	22.50	40.00
1903 S	32.50	60.00
1904	3.25	6.00
1904 S	30.00	55.00
1905	3.25	6.00
1905 O	12.50	30.00
1905 S	8.00	17.50
1906	4.25	6.50
1906 D	4.50	7.50
1906 O	5.50	12.50
1906 S	7.00	10.00
1907	3.50	6.00
1907 D	10.00	17.50
1907 O	5.50	10.00
1907 S	6.00	15.00
1908	3.25	6.00
1908 D	3.50	6.00
1908 O	7.00	15.00
1908 S	9.00	17.50
1909	3.25	6.00
1909 D	9.50	20.00
1909 O	16.50	30.00
1909 S	15.00	27.50
1910	3.25	6.00
1910 D	5.50	9.50
1910 S	7.00	12.50
1911	3.25	5.50
1911 D	3.50	9.50
1911 S	10.00	15.00
1912	3.25	6.00
1912 D	6.00	13.50
1912 S	9.50	20.00
1913	3.75	6.00
1913 S	55.00	95.00
1914	3.50	7.00
1914 D	3.25	7.00
1914 S	13.50	27.50
1915	4.00	8.00
1915 S	8.50	17.50
1916	2.75	5.00
1916 S	3.00	7.00

MERCURY HEAD TYPE

1916	1.50	2.25
1916 D rare	90.00	200.00
1916 S	2.50	5.00
1917	1.50	3.50
1917 D	12.00	22.50
1917 S	3.75	7.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

DIMES — MERCURY HEAD TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1918	8.50	16.00
1918 D	12.00	20.00
1918 S	8.50	17.50
1919	7.50	17.50
1919 D	25.00	65.00
1919 S	22.50	50.00
1920	2.75	6.00
1920 D	10.00	18.00
1920 S	10.00	18.00
1921	70.00	130.00
1921 D	30.00	80.00
1923	3.00	6.00
1923 S	15.00	40.00
1924	3.00	6.00
1924 D	7.00	15.00
1924 S	17.50	40.00
1925	3.00	6.00
1925 D	6.50	17.50
1925 S	12.00	30.00
1926	2.00	6.00
1926 D	10.00	18.00
1926 S	27.50	55.00
1927	1.75	5.00
1927 D	80.00	155.00
1927 S	20.00	52.50
1928	1.75	5.00
1928 D	11.00	30.00
1928 S	11.00	30.00
1929	1.00	3.25
1929 D	1.75	5.00
1929 S	2.50	9.00
1930	2.00	4.50
1930 S	7.00	17.50
1931	3.50	7.00
1931 D	3.50	7.00
1931 S	4.50	12.00
1934	.90	1.75
1934 D	1.00	2.00
1935	.60	1.50
1935 D	.75	5.00
1935 S	.75	3.50

Quantity	Year	Unc.
87,504,130	1936	.75
	1936 proof	60.00
16,132,000	1936 D	3.50
9,210,000	1936 S	4.00
56,865,756	1937	.50
	1937 proof	37.50
14,146,000	1937 D	2.25
9,740,000	1937 S	2.25
22,198,728	1938	.50
	1938 proof	13.50
5,537,000	1938 D	1.25
8,090,000	1938 S	2.25
67,749,321	1939	.50
	1939 proof	11.00
24,394,000	1939 D	1.00
10,540,000	1939 S	2.25
65,361,827	1940	.85
	1940 proof	9.50
21,198,000	1940 D	.85
21,560,000	1940 S	.85
175,106,557	1941	.60
	1941 proof	7.00
45,634,000	1941 D	.65
43,090,000	1941 S	.60
205,432,329	1942 over 1 (VF 25.00, EF 50.00)	87.50
	1942	.40
	1942 proof	7.00
60,740,000	1942 D	.50
49,300,000	1942 S	.65
191,710,000	1943	.40
71,949,000	1943 D	.40
60,400,000	1943 S	.50
231,410,000	1944	.35
62,224,000	1944 D	.40
49,490,000	1944 S	.45
159,130,000	1945	.35
40,245,000	1945 D	.40
41,920,000	1945 S	.40

DIMES — ROOSEVELT TYPE

255,250,000	1946	.65
61,043,500	1946 D	.75
27,900,000	1946 S	.75
121,520,000	1947	.90
46,835,000	1947 D	1.00
38,840,000	1947 S	1.00
74,950,000	1948	1.15
52,841,000	1948 D	1.00
35,520,000	1948 S	1.15
30,940,000	1949	1.25
26,034,000	1949 D	.75
13,510,000	1949 S	4.00
50,181,500	1950	1.15
46,803,000	1950 D	.75
20,440,000	1950 S	4.00
103,937,602	1951	.40
52,191,800	1951 D	.40
31,630,000	1951S	4.00
99,122,073	1952	.35
122,100,000	1952 D	.35
44,419,500	1952 S	1.15
53,618,920	1953	.25

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

DIMES — ROOSEVELT TYPE (continued)

Quantity	Year	Unc.
136,400,000	1953 D	.25
39,180,000	1953 S	.35
114,243,503	1954	.25
106,397,000	1954 D	.25
22,860,000	1954 S	.35
12,828,381	1955	.35
13,959,000	1955 D	.40
18,510,000	1955 S	.35
108,821,081	1956	.30
108,015,100	1956 D	.30
160,160,000	**1957**	**.20**
113,354,330	**1957 D**	**.20**
31,910,000	**1958**	**.20**
136,564,600	**1958 D**	**.20**
	1959	**.20**
	1959 D	**.20**

Twenty Cents

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1875	$17.50	$25.00
1875 S	12.50	22.50
1875 CC	25.00	45.00
1876	27.50	32.50
1876 CC (extremely rare)		2,900.00
1877 only proofs were struck		
1878 only proofs were struck		

Quarters

BUST TYPE

Year	Very Fine	Unc.
1796 rare	$225.00	$330.00
1804	150.00	275.00
1805	35.00	85.00
1806 over 5	45.00	125.00
1806	30.00	67.50
1807	47.50	95.00
1815	30.00	60.00
1818 over 15	30.00	60.00
1818	17.50	30.00
1819 small 9	20.00	40.00
1819 large 9	20.00	40.00
1820 small O	16.00	37.50
1820 large O	15.00	35.00
1821	15.00	30.00
1822	30.00	45.00
1822 25 over 50¢ (rare)	140.00	350.00
1823 over 22 (extremely rare)	500.00	
1824	35.00	67.50
1825 over 22	20.00	47.50
1825 over 23	16.50	25.00
1825 over 24	16.50	25.00
1827 extremely rare	(Pr. $2,500.00)	
1827 restrike (rare)	(Pr. $750.00)	
1828	13.50	35.00
1828 25 over 50¢	45.00	100.00

	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1831 large letters	12.00	17.50
1831 small letters	7.50	15.00
1832	7.50	15.00
1833	7.50	15.00
1834	7.50	15.00
1835	7.50	15.00
1836	7.50	15.00
1837	7.50	15.00
1838	7.50	15.00

LIBERTY SEATED TYPE

Without drapery from elbow

1838	12.50	16.00
1839	11.00	15.00
1840 O	8.50	13.50

With drapery from elbow

1840	17.50	25.00
1840 O	8.50	13.50
1841	21.00	32.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

QUARTERS — LIBERTY SEATED TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1841 O	5.00	8.50
1842 large date	9.50	13.50
1842 small date (only proofs —$350.00)		
1842 O large date	9.50	13.50
1842 O small date	20.00	30.00
1843	7.00	9.50
1843 O	6.50	8.50
1844	10.50	12.50
1844 O	7.00	9.00
1845	6.50	8.50
1846	9.00	12.50
1847	8.50	10.00
1847 O	9.50	15.00
1848	9.50	16.00
1849	8.50	10.00
1849 O	75.00	140.00
1850	10.50	15.00
1850 O	9.50	13.50
1851	12.00	15.00
1851 O	9.00	13.50
1852	12.00	15.00
1852 O	16.50	22.50
1853 over 52	75.00	135.00
With arrows at date. Rays over eagle.		
1853	7.50	11.50
1853 O	16.00	25.00
With arrows at date. Without rays.		
1854	7.00	9.00
1854 O	7.50	9.50
1855	6.00	8.00
1855 O	60.00	95.00
1855 S	80.00	145.00
Without arrows at date		
1856	3.50	5.00
1856 O	4.50	7.50
1856 S	42.50	85.00
1857	3.50	5.50
1857 O	5.50	7.00
1857 S	42.50	85.00
1858	3.50	5.00
1858 O	6.00	7.50
1858 S	45.00	85.00
1859	4.50	6.50
1859 O	5.00	7.50
1859 S	40.00	75.00
1860	4.50	6.00
1860 O	5.00	6.50
1860 S	32.50	72.50
1861	3.50	4.50
1861 S	27.50	65.00
1862	3.25	4.50
1862 S	25.00	50.00
1863	7.00	9.00
1864	7.00	9.00
1864 S	25.00	50.00
1865	8.00	10.00
1865 S	16.00	37.50
1866 only 1 known (proof)		
With motto over eagle		
1866	8.50	12.00
1866 S	22.50	55.00
1867	8.00	10.00
1867 S	25.00	40.00
1868	6.00	8.50
1868 S	32.50	40.00
1869	7.50	10.50
1869 S	32.50	40.00
1870	6.00	8.00
1870 CC rare	150.00	350.00
1871	5.50	6.50
1871 S	22.50	52.50
1871 CC rare	150.00	350.00
1872	5.00	6.50
1872 S	25.00	65.00
1872 CC rare	160.00	390.00
1873 no arrows	4.25	6.50
1873 CC no arrows (ext. rare)	550.00	1,450.00
With arrows at date		
1873	15.00	25.00
1873 S	25.00	35.00
1873 CC very rare	450.00	850.00
1874	14.00	22.50
1874 S	20.00	30.00
Without arrows at date		
1875	3.50	5.50
1875 S	6.50	8.00
1875 CC	8.50	12.00
1876	3.50	5.00
1876 S	3.75	5.50
1876 CC	5.00	7.00
1877	3.50	5.00
1877 S	3.50	5.00
1877 CC	5.00	7.00
1878	3.50	5.00
1878 S rare	175.00	350.00
1878 CC	8.50	12.00
1879	8.00	10.50
1880	8.00	10.50
1881	8.00	10.50
1882	8.00	10.50
1883	8.00	10.50
1884	11.00	14.50
1885	8.50	11.00
1886	13.50	20.00
1887	9.00	12.00
1888	8.00	10.50
1888 S	6.00	7.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

QUARTERS — LIBERTY SEATED TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1889	7.00	9.50
1890	6.00	7.50
1891	4.50	6.00
1891 O	90.00	145.00
1891 S	4.00	5.00

LIBERTY HEAD (BARBER) TYPE

1892	4.50	7.50
1892 O	9.50	22.50
1892 S	35.00	90.00
1893	5.50	7.50
1893 O	9.50	25.00
1893 S	11.50	25.00
1894	5.00	10.00
1894 O	17.50	35.00
1894 S	9.00	25.00
1895	5.00	8.50
1895 O	22.50	65.00
1895 S	12.50	27.50
1896	7.00	12.50
1896 O	30.00	100.00
1896 S	250.00	400.00
1897	6.00	12.50
1897 O	32.50	75.00
1897 S	40.00	100.00
1898	6.00	12.00
1898 O	25.00	50.00
1898 S	25.00	50.00
1899	5.00	9.50
1899 O	15.00	45.00
1899 S	25.00	50.00
1900	6.00	9.50
1900 O	15.00	40.00
1900 S	15.00	40.00
1901	6.50	9.50
1901 O	75.00	150.00
1901 S rare	450.00	600.00
1902	5.50	9.00
1902 O	15.00	40.00
1902 S	30.00	60.00
1903	5.50	9.50
1903 O	32.50	90.00
1903 S	35.00	80.00
1904	5.00	9.50
1904 O	37.50	140.00
1905	5.00	9.50
1905 O	25.00	115.00
1905 S	17.50	40.00
1906	5.00	9.00
1906 D	5.50	9.00
1906 O	3.50	20.00
1907	3.50	9.50
1907 D	3.50	10.00
1907 O	3.00	10.00
1907 S	13.50	35.00

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1908	4.50	9.50
1908 D	4.00	9.50
1908 O	4.00	10.00
1908 S	20.00	35.00
1909	4.50	9.50
1909 D	5.00	9.50
1909 O	75.00	150.00
1909 S	12.50	25.00
1910	6.00	9.50
1910 D	5.50	11.00
1911	4.50	9.50
1911 D	13.50	30.00
1911 S	11.50	30.00
1912	4.50	9.50
1912 S	45.00	75.00
1913	12.00	25.00
1913 D	8.00	15.00
1913 S	250.00	350.00
1914	8.50	12.50
1914 D	7.00	9.50
1914 S	25.00	100.00
1915	9.00	15.00
1915 D	4.50	9.50
1915 S	12.50	25.00
1916	11.00	17.50
1916 D	4.00	9.50

STANDING LIBERTY TYPE

1916	$125.00	$180.00
1917 type I*	4.75	6.50
1917 D type I*	10.00	17.50
1917 S type I*	13.00	25.00
1917 type II**	7.50	12.50
1917 D type II**	17.50	30.00
1917 S type II**	18.00	35.00
1918	10.00	35.00
1918 D	17.50	35.00
1918 S	11.00	25.00
1918 S over 17, rare	160.00	300.00
1919	12.50	27.50
1919 D	27.50	55.00
1919 S	52.50	125.00
1920	5.00	9.50
1920 D	37.50	60.00
1920 S	12.50	27.50
1921	52.50	95.00
1923	5.00	7.50
1923 S	40.00	80.00
1924	4.50	7.50
1924 D	6.00	10.00
1924 S	18.50	35.00
1925	4.00	7.00
1926	4.25	7.50

* stars at sides of eagle
** 3 stars below eagle

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

QUARTERS — STANDING LIBERTY TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1926 D	3.25	5.00
1926 S	35.00	75.00
1927	4.00	9.00
1927 D	5.00	7.50
1927 S	90.00	190.00
1928	5.00	10.00
1928 D	2.75	5.00
1928 S	4.00	7.50
1929	2.75	5.00
1929 D	3.50	6.50
1929 S	3.50	6.50
1930	3.00	5.00
1930 S	4.50	9.50

WASHINGTON TYPE

1932	$ .75	$ 3.50
1932 D	30.00	62.50
1932 S	15.00	30.00
1934	2.00	5.00
1934 D	2.50	7.50
1935	1.50	4.00
1935 D	2.50	7.00
1935 S	3.00	9.00
1936	2.00	3.00
1936 D	12.50	40.00
1936 S	2.50	8.00
1937	1.75	3.50
1937 D	1.25	3.50
1937 S	3.00	9.00
1938	2.50	8.00
1938 S	2.50	5.00
1939	2.00	4.00
1939 D	1.25	3.50
1939 S	2.00	5.50
1940	2.00	6.00
1940 D	3.50	7.00
1940 S	1.00	2.00

Quantity	Year	Unc.
79,047,287	1941	1.50
	1941 proof	12.00
16,714,800	1941 D	2.00
16,080,000	1941 S	2.50
102,117,123	1942	1.25
	1942 proof	9.50
17,487,200	1942 D	1.50
19,384,000	1942 S	3.00
99,700,000	1943	1.00
16,095,600	1943 D	1.25
21,700,000	1943 S	2.00
104,956,000	1944	1.00
14,600,000	1944 D	1.00
12,560,000	1944 S	1.25
74,372,000	1945	.75
12,341,600	1945 D	.85
17,004,001	1945 S	.85
53,436,000	1946	.75
9,072,800	1946 D	.75
4,204,000	1946 S	.75
22,556,000	1947	.75
15,338,400	1947 D	.75
5,532,000	1947 S	.75
35,196,000	1948	.85
16,766,800	1948 D	.85
15,960,000	1948 S	1.00
9,312,000	1949	1.00

Quantity	Year	Unc.	Proof
10,068,400	1949 D	1.00	
24,971,512	1950	.85	12.00
21,075,600	1950 D	.75	
10,284,600	1950 S	.85	
43,505,602	1951	.85	8.50
35,354,800	1951 D	.75	
8,948,000	1951 S	1.50	
38,862,073	1952	.75	6.00
49,795,200	1952 D	.75	
13,707,800	1952 S	1.00	
18,664,920	1953	.75	3.50
56,112,400	1953 D	.75	
14,016,000	1953 S	.75	
54,645,503	1954	.55	2.00
46,305,000	1954 D	.60	
11,834,722	1954 S	.65	
18,558,381	1955	.50	1.75
3,182,400	1955 D	.70	
44,325,081	1956	.50	1.25
32,334,500	1956 D	.50	
46,720,000	1957	.50	
77,924,160	1957 D	.50	
6,360,000	1958	.50	
78,124,900	1958 D	.50	
	1959	.50	
	1959 D	.50	

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Half Dollars

BUST TYPE

Year	Very Fine	Unc.
1794	$125.00	
1795	47.50	
1795 3 leaves, rare		
1796 15 stars, rare		
1796 16 stars, rare		
1797 rare		
1801	75.00	165.00
1802	65.00	140.00
1803 large 3	17.50	75.00
1803 small 3	30.00	85.00
1805 over 4	25.00	75.00
1805	15.00	35.00
1806 over 5	32.50	67.50
1806 over 9	60.00	125.00
1806 normal	15.00	37.50
1807 bust right	12.50	35.00
1807 bust left	15.00	37.50
1807 50 over 20	22.50	40.00
1808 over 7	12.50	20.00
1808	10.00	20.00
1809	8.00	18.00

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1810	8.50	15.00
1811 large 8	13.50	20.00
1811 small 8	9.50	15.00
1811 as 18.11	15.00	28.00
1812 over 11	20.00	37.50
1812	8.50	14.00
1813	9.00	15.00
1814 over 13	17.50	25.00
1814	8.50	12.50
1815	65.00	90.00
1817 over 13	15.00	25.00
1817	7.00	12.50
1817 as 181.7	20.00	27.50
1818	6.00	11.50
1818 over 17	7.00	13.00
1819 over 18	8.00	13.00
1819	6.00	9.00
1820 over 18	15.00	22.50
1820 over 19	7.50	12.00
1820	6.00	9.00
1821	6.00	8.00
1822	6.00	8.00
1823	6.00	8.00
1824 over other dates	15.00	22.50
1824 over 21	8.00	12.50

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1824	6.00	9.00
1825	6.00	9.00
1826	5.50	8.00
1827 over 26	16.00	27.50
1827 square 2	5.50	8.00
1827 curled 2	12.00	17.50
1828 square 2	6.50	12.00
1828 curled 2	12.50	17.50
1829 over 21	12.50	17.50
1829	5.00	8.00
1830	5.50	8.00
1831	4.50	6.00
1832 large letters	9.50	13.50
1832 small letters	4.50	6.00
1833	4.50	6.00
1834 small letters	4.50	6.00
1834 large letters	6.50	9.50
1835	4.50	6.00
1836 lettered edge	4.50	6.00
1836 milled edge	55.00	70.00
1837	9.00	13.50
1838	10.00	15.00
1838 O (extremely rare)		2,750.00
1839	13.50	18.00
1839 O mint mark on obverse	35.00	62.50

LIBERTY SEATED TYPE

1839 no drapery	$25.00	$37.50
1839 with drapery	16.50	22.50
1840 small letters	10.00	15.00
1840 large letters	47.50	65.00
1840 O	8.00	13.50
1841	12.00	17.50
1841 O	7.50	13.50
1842	7.00	10.50
1842 O small date (rare)	95.00	130.00
1842 O large date	7.00	10.50
1843	6.50	9.50
1843 O	6.50	9.50
1844	7.00	10.50
1844 O	7.00	10.50
1845	7.50	10.50
1845 O	7.00	10.50
1846 error	70.00	100.00
1846	7.50	10.50
1846 O small date	7.00	9.50
1846 O large date	52.50	85.00
1847 over 46	115.00	155.00
1847	8.00	12.50
1847 O	6.50	9.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

HALF DOLLARS — LIBERTY SEATED TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1848	7.50	10.50
1848 O	7.00	9.50
1849	7.00	10.00
1849 O	7.00	10.00
1850	25.00	32.50
1850 O	7.00	10.00
1851	17.50	25.00
1851 O	5.50	8.00
1852	27.50	35.00
1852 O	17.50	25.00
1853 O no arrows (extremely rare)		
1853 arrows	9.50	18.00
1853 O arrows	12.50	20.00
1854	6.50	9.00
1854 O	6.50	9.00
1855	11.00	17.50
1855 O	7.50	10.00
1855 S rare	87.50	195.00
1856	4.50	6.00
1856 O	4.50	6.00
1856 S	50.00	75.00
1857	4.50	6.00
1857 O	7.00	10.00
1857 S	65.00	85.00
1858	4.50	6.00
1858 O	4.50	6.00
1858 S	40.00	60.00
1859	4.50	6.50
1859 O	4.50	6.00
1859 S	30.00	40.00
1860	4.50	7.50
1860 O	4.50	6.50
1860 S	17.50	25.00
1861	4.50	6.50
1861 O	4.50	6.50
1861 S	17.50	25.00
1862	4.50	6.50
1862 S	20.00	30.00
1863	4.50	7.00
1863 S	10.00	7.50
1864	5.00	7.50
1864 S	12.50	20.00
1865	5.00	7.50
1865 S	10.00	15.00
1866 motto	7.50	11.00
1866 unique proof		
1866 S no motto	60.00	95.00
1866 S motto	17.50	25.00
1867	5.50	8.50
1867 S	12.50	17.50
1868	5.50	8.00
1868 S	12.50	17.50
1869	5.50	12.50
1869 S	10.00	18.00
1870	5.50	12.00
1870 S	13.50	30.00
1870 CC	70.00	100.00
1871	5.50	10.00
1871 S	11.00	22.50
1871 CC	70.00	100.00
1872	5.50	10.00
1872 S	15.00	27.50
1872 CC	70.00	100.00
1873 no arrows	4.50	11.00
1873 arrows	15.00	50.00
1873 CC no arrows	55.00	95.00
1873 CC arrows	35.00	60.00
1873 S	27.50	47.50
1874	15.00	40.00
1874 S	20.00	45.00
1874 CC	55.00	110.00
1875	4.50	8.00
1875 S	5.00	12.00
1875 CC	7.00	15.00
1876	4.50	7.50
1876 S	5.00	9.50
1876 CC	7.50	15.00
1877	4.50	7.50
1877 S	4.50	7.50
1877 CC	6.50	15.00
1878	4.50	9.50
1878 S rare	350.00	525.00
1878 CC	110.00	175.00
1879	10.00	25.00
1880	10.00	25.00
1881	10.00	25.00
1882	10.00	25.00
1883	10.00	25.00
1884	10.00	25.00
1885	10.00	25.00
1886	12.50	35.00
1887	12.00	27.50
1888	9.50	25.00
1889	9.50	25.00
1890	11.00	25.00
1891	8.00	17.50

LIBERTY HEAD (BARBER) TYPE

1892	$ 6.50	$12.50
1892 O	27.50	70.00
1892 O small O	67.50	115.00
1892 S	30.00	100.00
1893	6.50	12.50
1893 O	20.00	45.00
1893 S	32.50	75.00
1894	8.00	15.00
1894 O	20.00	55.00
1894 S	22.50	60.00
1895	8.00	15.00
1895 O	25.00	55.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

HALF DOLLARS — LIBERTY HEAD (BARBER) TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1895 S	27.50	70.00
1896	7.50	20.00
1896 O	35.00	100.00
1896 S	45.00	160.00
1897	8.50	17.50
1897 O	35.00	140.00
1897 S	35.00	140.00
1898	6.50	12.50
1898 O	25.00	67.50
1898 S	25.00	67.50
1899	5.50	12.50
1899 O	20.00	60.00
1899 S	20.00	60.00
1900	6.00	12.50
1900 O	25.00	60.00
1900 S	20.00	50.00
1901	5.00	12.50
1901 O	62.50	200.00
1901 S rare	200.00	450.00
1902	5.00	12.50
1902 O	17.50	65.00
1902 S	50.00	125.00
1903	6.50	12.50
1903 O	37.50	105.00
1903 S	100.00	275.00
1904	5.00	12.50
1904 O	27.50	75.00
1904 S	145.00	250.00
1905	7.50	17.50
1905 O	30.00	100.00
1905 S	22.50	55.00
1906	4.75	12.00
1906 D	7.50	17.50
1906 O	13.00	30.00
1906 S	25.00	55.00
1907	6.00	12.50
1907 D	8.50	15.00
1907 O	8.00	17.50
1907 S	17.50	70.00
1908	6.00	15.00
1908 D	8.50	15.00
1908 O	8.50	17.50
1908 S	17.50	50.00
1909	5.00	12.50
1909 O	22.50	55.00
1909 S	20.00	55.00
1910	10.00	20.00
1910 S	17.50	40.00
1911	6.00	12.50
1911 D	12.50	25.00
1911 S	15.00	40.00
1912	6.00	14.00
1912 D	8.00	20.00
1912 S	17.50	40.00
1913	25.00	60.00
1913 D	10.50	27.50
1913 S	40.00	110.00
1914	47.50	110.00
1914 S	17.50	55.00
1915	50.00	160.00
1915 D	6.50	17.50
1915 S	20.00	50.00

STANDING LIBERTY TYPE

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1916	$ 9.50	$20.00
1916 D on obverse	10.00	22.50
1916 S on obverse	40.00	95.00
1917	5.50	10.00
1917 D on obverse	25.00	47.50
1917 D on reverse	47.50	95.00
1917 S on obverse (rare)	175.00	375.00
1917 S on reverse	35.00	57.50
1918	37.50	62.50
1918 D	42.50	80.00
1918 S	42.50	80.00
1919	45.00	80.00
1919 D	90.00	200.00
1919 S rare	185.00	475.00
1920	17.50	32.50
1920 D	95.00	185.00
1920 S	90.00	175.00
1921	85.00	190.00
1921 D	70.00	190.00
1921 S	90.00	225.00
1923 S	65.00	150.00
1927 S	22.50	50.00
1928 S	20.00	47.50
1929 D	13.50	25.00
1929 S	12.00	25.00
1933 S	17.50	40.00
1934	3.50	5.00
1934 D	3.75	7.00
1934 S	17.50	35.00
1935	2.50	5.00
1935 D	5.50	15.00
1935 S	10.00	35.00
1936	1.50	4.00
1936 D	2.00	4.00
1936 S	3.00	15.00
1937	1.50	4.00
1937 D	3.25	15.00
1937 S	3.25	13.50
1938	1.00	5.00
1938 D	9.00	25.00
1939	1.50	5.00
1939 D	1.25	3.25
1939 S	1.25	9.50
1940	1.00	3.50
1940 S	1.00	5.00
1941	1.00	2.00
1941 D	1.00	2.50
1941 S	1.00	3.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

HALF DOLLARS

STANDING LIBERTY TYPE (continued)

		Ext. Fine	Unc.
	1942		2.00
	1942 D		2.00
	1942 S		3.00
	1943		2.00
	1943 D		2.50
	1943 S		4.25
	1944		1.50
	1944 D		1.50
	1944 S		2.25

Quantity	Year	Unc.
31,502,000	1945	1.50
9,966,800	1945 D	1.50
10,156,000	1945 S	1.75
12,118,000	1946	1.50
2,151,100	1946 D	1.50
3,724,000	1946 S	1.75
4,094,000	1947	1.75
3,900,000	1947 D	1.75

FRANKLIN TYPE

Quantity	Year	Unc.
3,006,814	1948	4.50
4,028,600	1948 D	3.50
5,714,000	1949	8.00
4,120,600	1949 D	3.25
3,744,000	1949 S	3.50
7,793,509	1950	2.75
	1950 proof	11.00
8,031,600	1950 D	3.50
16,859,602	1951	2.25
	1951 proof	7.50
9,475,200	1951 D	2.25
13,696,000	1951 S	2.75
21,274,073	1952	1.75
	1952 proof	5.50
25,395,600	1952 D	1.75
5,526,000	1952 S	2.00
2,796,920	1953	2.25
	1953 proof	3.25
20,900,400	1953 D	1.50
4,148,000	1953 S	1.75
13,421,503	1954	1.25
	1954 proof	1.75
25,445,580	1954 D	1.25
4,993,400	1954 S	1.50
2,876,381	1955	2.50
4,213,081	1956	2.00
5,150,000	1957	1.00
19,966,850	1957 D	1.00
4,042,000	1958	1.00
23,962,412	1958 D	1.00
	1959	1.00
	1959 D	1.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Silver Dollars

BUST TYPE

Year	Very Fine	Unc.
1794 very rare	$925.00	$2,300.00
1795 2 leaves	55.00	160.00
1795 3 leaves	55.00	160.00
1795 new bust	55.00	145.00
1796 large date, small leters	57.50	145.00
1796 small date, small letters	70.00	160.00
1797 small date, large letters	60.00	145.00
1797 stars 10 and 6	70.00	160.00
1797 stars 9 and 7, large letters	70.00	160.00
1797 stars 9 and 7, small letters	145.00	285.00
1798 small eagle, 15 stars	100.00	185.00
1798 small eagle, 13 stars	85.00	170.00
1798 large eagle	45.00	125.00
1799 over 98, 15 stars	67.50	160.00
1799 over 98, 13 stars	55.00	135.00
1799 stars 7 and 6	32.50	150.00
1799 stars 8 and5	65.00	160.00
1800	37.50	100.00
1801	57.50	135.00
1802 over 1	47.50	125.00
1802	45.00	140.00
1803 large 3	45.00	100.00
1803 small 3	50.00	125.00
1804 outstanding rarity		10,250.00
1836 pattern (rare)		350.00
1838 pattern (rare)		525.00
1839 pattern (rare)		350.00

LIBERTY SEATED TYPE

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1840	$27.50	$45.00
1841	25.00	35.00
1842	17.50	27.50
1843	17.50	27.50
1844	22.50	32.50
1845	22.50	32.50
1846	15.00	25.00
1846 O	32.50	47.50
1847	18.50	28.00
1848	22.50	32.50
1849	25.00	35.00
1850	32.50	57.50
1850 O	27.50	37.50
1851 rare	360.00	500.00
1852 rare		275.00
1853	30.00	45.00
1854	45.00	67.50
1855	45.00	67.50
1856	32.50	45.00
1857	25.00	35.00
1858 rare		

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1859	22.50	35.00
1859 O	15.00	25.00
1859 S	35.00	47.50
1860	22.50	35.00
1860 O	15.00	25.00
1861	25.00	37.50
1862	22.50	32.50
1863	22.50	32.50
1864	22.50	32.50
1865	20.00	30.00
1866 motto	22.50	28.50
1866 no motto (unique)		
1867	17.50	25.00
1868	17.50	25.00
1869	14.50	20.00
1870	14.50	20.00
1870 S extremely rare		
1870 CC	65.00	110.00
1871	13.50	20.00
1871 CC rare		400.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

DOLLARS — LIBERTY SEATED TYPE (continued)

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1872	13.50	19.50
1872 S	70.00	90.00
1872 CC rare		275.00
1873	13.50	19.50
1873 CC rare		425.00
1873 S extremely rare		

LIBERTY HEAD (MORGAN) TYPE

1878 8 feathers	$ 3.50	$ 5.50
1878 7 feathers	2.50	4.00
1878 S	2.00	2.50
1878 CC	3.50	4.50
1879	2.00	2.50
1879 O	7.50	20.00
1879 S	2.50	3.75
1879 CC	10.00	15.00
1880	2.00	4.00
1880 O	6.00	16.50
1880 S	2.50	4.00
1880 CC	27.50	50.00
1881	2.00	3.25
1881 O	5.00	9.00
1881 S	3.00	4.25
1881 CC	22.50	65.00
1882	2.00	3.50
1882 O	4.00	8.00
1882 S	2.50	6.00
1882 CC	9.50	13.50
1883	2.00	2.50
1883 O	3.75	6.00
1883 S	3.00	6.50
1883 CC	6.50	12.50
1884	2.00	4.50
1884 O	4.00	7.50
1884 S	12.00	20.00
1884 CC	8.00	12.50
1885	2.75	5.00
1885 O	3.00	7.00
1885 S	5.00	7.50
1885 CC	20.00	30.00
1886	4.00	7.00
1886 O	4.50	21.00
1886 S	8.00	11.00
1887	4.00	7.00
1887 O	4.00	12.00
1887 S	6.50	12.50
1888	3.00	5.00
1888 O	5.00	16.00
1888 S	5.00	9.50
1889	3.00	7.50
1889 O	5.00	13.50
1889 S	6.00	8.50
1889 CC	25.00	47.50
1890	4.00	6.00
1890 O	2.50	4.00
1890 S	3.25	4.50

Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1890 CC	4.00	7.50
1891	3.00	7.50
1891 O	3.75	13.50
1891 S	4.75	7.00
1891 CC	3.00	5.50
1892	3.50	13.50
1892 O	3.50	16.50
1892 S	12.50	52.50
1892 CC	5.00	8.00
1893	6.50	10.00
1893 O	10.00	20.00
1893 S rare	60.00	400.00
1893 CC	16.50	25.00
1894	9.50	17.50
1894 O	5.00	8.00
1894 S	3.00	5.00
1895 rare		
1895 O	14.00	27.50
1895 S	14.00	30.00
1896	5.00	8.00
1896 O	5.50	8.50
1896 S	7.50	15.00
1897	9.00	11.00
1897 O	5.00	7.00
1897 S	2.75	4.00
1898	6.00	7.50
1898 O	9.00	30.00
1898 S	4.00	5.00
1899	8.00	15.00
1899 O	5.50	8.00
1899 S	3.50	5.00
1900	5.50	7.00
1900 O	4.00	5.00
1900 S	4.00	5.00
1901	8.50	10.00
1901 O	6.00	9.00
1901 S	4.50	6.00
1902	6.00	13.50
1902 O	10.00	15.00
1902 S	4.50	7.50
1903	4.00	5.50
1903 O rare	150.00	375.00
1903 S	40.00	45.00
1904	4.00	6.50
1904 O	35.00	75.00
1904 S	4.50	7.00
1921	2.00	2.50
1921 S	2.00	2.50
1921 D	2.00	2.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

DOLLARS — PEACE TYPE

Quantity	Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.	Quantity	Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.
1,006,473	1921	$3.00	$10.00	2,348,700	1926 D	2.50	7.50
51,737,000	1922	2.00	2.75	6,980,000	1926 S	2.00	3.00
15,063,000	1922 D	2.00	3.50	848,000	1927	3.00	4.50
17,475,000	1922 S	1.75	2.50	1,268,900	1927 D	4.00	11.00
30,800,000	1923	1.75	2.50	866,000	1927 S	2.50	4.50
6,811,000	1923 D	2.00	4.00	360,649	1928	4.00	11.00
19,020,000	1923 S	1.75	2.75	1,632,000	1928 S	2.75	4.50
11,811,000	1924	2.00	2.50	954,057	1934	2.50	4.50
1,728,000	1924 S	2.50	5.00	1,569,000	1934 D	2.75	5.00
10,198,000	1925	2.50	4.50	1,011,000	1934 S	17.50	40.00
1,610,000	1925 S	3.75	5.00	1,576,000	1935	3.00	6.00
1,939,000	1926	2.50	3.75	1,964,000	1935 S	3.00	10.00

TRADE DOLLARS

Quantity	Year	Ext. Fine	Unc.	Proof
397,500	1873	$11.50	$20.00	$75.00
703,000	1873 S	25.00	55.00	
124,500	1873 CC	32.50	75.00	
987,800	1874	10.00	17.50	60.00
2,549,000	1874 S	11.00	22.50	
1,373,200	1874 CC	25.00	47.50	
218,900	1875	15.00	35.00	67.50
4,487,000	1875 S	12.50	20.00	
1,573,700	1875 CC	27.00	37.50	
456,150	1876	10.50	17.50	60.00
5,227,000	1876 S	10.00	17.50	
509,000	1876 CC	25.00	40.00	
3,039,710	1877	10.00	17.50	67.50
9,519,000	1877 S	10.00	15.00	
534,000	1877 CC	55.00	90.00	
900	1878 Proofs only			67.50
4,162,000	1878 S	10.00	15.00	
97,000	1878 CC	95.00	140.00	
1,541	1879 Proofs only			60.00
1,987	1880 Proofs only			60.00
960	1881 Proofs only			67.50
1,097	1882 Proofs only			67.50
979	1883 Proofs only			70.00
10	1884 Proofs only (rare)			
5	1885 Proofs only (very rare)			

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

PRICE LIST OF FOREIGN COINS
ILLUSTRATED IN THIS VOLUME

Page			
12	Rome	VF	$ 10.00
81	Canada: Large Cent (Victoria)	VF	1.00
81	Canada: Large Cent (Edward VII)	VF	1.25
81	Canada: Large Cent (George V)	VF	.45
81	Canada: 25¢ (George VI)	VF	1.00
81	Canada: 5¢ (George VI)	VF	.50
81	Canada: 10¢ (Elizabeth II)	VF	.20
81	Canada: Dollar (Voyageur reverse)	VF	2.25
81	Canada: Dollar (ship reverse)	VF	2.00
82	Canada: 5¢ (Elizabeth II)	VF	.15
83	Great Britain (Maundy money)	VF	4.00
83	Great Britain: shilling	VF	1.50
84	Great Britain: crown (Charles II)	F	12.50
84	Great Britain: "Spanish Dollar"	F	12.50
84	Great Britain: crown (Victoria)	VF	10.00
85	Great Britain: florin	VF	2.00
85	Great Britain: crown (1935)	EF	5.00
85	Great Britain: halfpenny	EF	.20
85	Great Britain: crown (1953)	EF	2.00
86	South Africa: crown (springbok)	EF	4.50
86	South Africa: crown (ship)	EF	2.50
86	Southern Rhodesia: 2 shillings	EF	1.75
86	Southern Rhodesia: shilling	EF	1.25
86	Rhodesia and Nyasaland: half crown	EF	2.00
86	Australia: crown	EF	7.50
86	New Zealand: florin	EF	2.75
86	New Zealand: crown	EF	4.00
87	France: 12 deniers	F	.75
87	France: sol	F	1.50
87	France: 5 francs	VF	5.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Page			
88	Brunswick: 1¼ taler	F	25.00
88	Germany: 3 marks (Nordhausen)	EF	4.00
88	Germany: 3 marks (Dinkelsbuhl)	EF	4.50
89	Saxony: taler	F	12.50
89	Saxe-Weimar: 5 marks	EF	5.00
89	Erfurt: taler	VF	20.00
89	Germany: 3 marks (Hindenburg)	EF	3.00
89	Germany: 5 marks (Zeppelin)	EF	5.00
90	Eire: florin	EF	1.25
90	Israel: 10 prutahs	EF	.35
90	Austria (Schubert)	EF	1.50
90	Austria (Mozart)	EF	2.50
90	Austria (Haydn)	EF	2.50
91	Joachimstal: taler	VF	20.00
91	Fugger: taler	VF	20.00
91	Austria: taler	VF	5.00
92	Papal States: scudo	F	17.50
92	Italy: 10 lire (Victor Emmanuel)	VF	2.00
92	Italy: 10 lire (Pegasus)	EF	.50
93	Greece	EF	2.50
93	Spain (Piece of Eight)	F	10.00
93	Spain: 5 pesetas	VF	3.50
94	Portugal	EF	4.00
94	Belgium	EF	5.00
94	Switzerland (William Tell)	EF	4.50
94	Switzerland (Swiss Guard)	EF	5.00
95	Leyden	VF	25.00
95	Netherlands	EF	.30
95	Luxembourg	EF	4.50
95	Danzig	EF	.35
95	Estonia	EF	2.50
96	Iceland	EF	25.00
96	Denmark	F	10.00
96	Hungary	F	20.00
96	Poland	EF	5.00
97	Russia	EF	5.00
97	Latvia	EF	7.50
97	Hungary	EF	6.00

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Page			
97	San Marino	EF	6.00
97	Sweden	EF	3.50
97	Albania	EF	3.50
98	Somalia	EF	.65
98	Cameroons	EF	1.50
98	Belgian Congo	EF	.75
98	East Africa	EF	.75
98	Lebanon	EF	.60
98	India	EF	.35
99	China	EF	7.50
99	Siam	VF	3.00
99	Burma	VF	3.50
99	Japan	EF	.85
99	Philippine Islands	EF	7.50
100	Argentina	VF	12.50
100	Venezuela	VF	3.50
100	Mexico (Hidalgo)	EF	.75
100	Mexico (Cuauhtemoc)	EF	2.50
101	Guatemala (Piece of Eight)	F	10.00
101	Guatemala (mountain range)	VF	5.00
101	Panama	EF	1.25
101	Honduras	EF	2.00
101	Cuba	EF	3.00
101	Colombia	EF	1.50
101	Dominican Republic	EF	.15
102	Pergamum	F	9.00
102	Thrace	F	30.00
102	Egypt	F	32.50
102	Rome (Nero)	F	10.00
102	Rome (Hadrian)	F	7.50
103	Rome (temple)	F	4.00
103	Rome (Trajan)	F	7.50
103	Rome (Circus Maximus)	F	7.50
103	Rome (Colosseum)	F	15.00
121	Gela	F	30.00
121	Mantua	F	150.00
123	England	F	30.00
125	England	F	4.50

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

LIST OF CONTROLLER COINS

LINCOLN HEAD CENTS: 1909S(VDB); 1909S; 1911S; 1912S; 1914D; 1914S; 1921S; 1923S; 1924D; 1924S; 1926S; 1931S; 1933D. Other dates to watch are 1913S; 1915S; 1922D; 1932; 1933; 1939D; 1955S.

JEFFERSON NICKELS: 1939D; 1939S; 1942D. Other dates to watch are 1938D; 1938S; 1950D; 1951S.

ROOSEVELT DIMES: 1949S; 1950S; 1951S; 1952S. Other dates to watch are 1947S; 1954S; 1955P; 1955D; 1955S.

WASHINGTON QUARTERS: 1932D; 1932S; 1936D.

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS: 1948; 1949.

INDIAN HEAD CENTS: 1864 (L on ribbon); 1869; 1870; 1871; 1872; 1877; 1908S; 1909S.

BUFFALO HEAD NICKELS: D and S coins through 1928; 1937D (3-legged buffalo).

MERCURY HEAD DIMES: 1916D; 1919D; 1919S; 1921P; 1921D; 1926S; 1927D; 1942D (over '41). Other dates to watch are 1930S; 1931D; 1931S.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS: 1916; 1917D, S (two varieties); 1918S (over '17); 1919D, S; 1923S; 1926S; 1927S. Other dates to watch are 1926D; 1927D; 1929D, S; 1930S.

STANDING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS: 1916; 1917D, S; 1919P, D, S; 1921P, D, S; 1938D.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

GLOSSARY

ALLOY: A combination of gold or silver or copper with one or more other metals. The purpose is to produce a coin of more durable and cheaper composition.

BULLION: Uncoined metal.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN: A coin issued to honor an outstanding event or individual.

CONDITION: The physical state of a coin — an important factor in determining its value.

CONTROLLER COINS: The comparatively rare — and hence the most valuable — coins of a given series.

CORRUGATED EDGE: Same as *Reeded Edge.*

COUNTERMARK: A stamp punched on a coin to indicate a new value or issuing authority.

DIE: A metal stamp used to impress the design on coins.

FACE VALUE: The denomination of a coin.

INSCRIPTION: Everything on the coin aside from pictorial elements. This would include any lettering and numbers.

INCUSE COIN: A coin on which the lettering and other details are sunk below the surface of the coin.

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a collector can buy a coin.

MILLED EDGE: A coin rim which has been raised in relation to the surface of the coin.

MINT MARK: A tiny letter struck on a coin to indicate the mint of origin.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NUMISMATICS: The science of coins and medals.

OBVERSE: The "head" of the coin — generally the side with the main design and date.

OVERSTRIKE: The striking of new material or design on an already existing coin, hiding all or some of the original coin.

PATTERN: A trial piece which may or may not be issued for general use.

PLANCHET: The blank from which a coin is struck.

PREMIUM VALUE: The price at which one can sell a coin (if above face value).

PROOF: A coin with a mirror-like surface struck with polished dies on a polished blank. Usually sold at a premium by the mints. Matte proofs (with a dull frosted surface) were struck by the United States during 1909-1916.

REEDED EDGE: A coin edge on which lines run across the thickness of the edge from obverse to reverse.

REVERSE: The "tail" of the coin — generally the side reserved for technical details, such as the denomination and mint mark.

ROLLS: A standard quantity of identical coins, all of the same type, same date, same mint.

TALER: A large silver coin first issued in various German states in the sixteenth century and later introduced into other countries. This term often appears in its English form ("dollar").

TYPE-COLLECTING: Collecting coins on the basis of the design. Example: Indian Head Cent, Lincoln Head Cent.

UP-GRADING: A continuous process of improving a collection by replacing inferior specimens with superior examples of the same coins.

VALUE: See *Face Value; Market Value; Premium Value.*

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

COIN FINDER

In identifying foreign coins, you will find it helpful to consult this list of inscriptions found on the most common foreign coins:

Belges, Belgie, Belgique	Belgium
Britt, Britan, Britannia, Britanniarum	Great Britain
Buenos Ayres	Argentina
Ceskoslovenska	Czechoslovakia
Danske	Denmark
Deutsches Reich	Germany
Eesti	Estonia
Eire	Ireland
Espanas	Spain
Fid Def Ind Imp	Great Britain
Filler	Hungary
Forint	Hungary
Francaise	France
Helvetia	Switzerland
Hispania	Spain
Island	Iceland
Kroner	Denmark, Norway
Kronor	Sweden
Magyar	Hungary
Markaa	Finland
Nederlanden	Netherlands
Oesterreich	Austria
Polska, Polski	Poland
Sede Vacante	Papal States
Suid Afrika	South Africa
Zloti, Zlotych	Poland

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

INDEX

Africa (coins) 98
Albums, coin 106
Ancient coins 8, 102, 120
Asia (coins) 99
Buying coins 113
Boxes, storage 106
British coins 83
British Commonwealth (coins) 87
Building a collection 112
Cabinets and trays, coin 104
Canadian coins 80
Cents 15, 53, 64, 116
Cleaning coins 110
Coin finder 157
Coin trade practices 114
Coins, handling 104
Coins, how to take care of 104
Commemorative coins 75
Conditions, coin 13
Controller coins 116, 154
Counterfeit coins 126
Dimes 36, 55, 68, 116
Dollars (gold) 70, 71
Dollars (silver) 10, 60, 70
Double Eagles 72, 74
Eagles 72, 73
Envelopes, coin 105
European coins 87
Folders and holders, coin 108
Foreign coins 5, 151
Four-dollar gold pieces 72
Glossary 155
Gold coins 118
Half Cents 64
Half Dimes 67
Half Dollars 58, 69, 116
Half Eagles 72, 73
Investment 11, 115
Latin-American coins 100
Minting methods 120
Mint marks 50, 75
Nickels 29, 54, 67, 116
Pocket change 112
Proof sets 57, 117
Publications, coin 113
Quarter Eagles 71, 72
Quarters 43, 56, 68, 116
Rolls 109, 118
Selling coins 114
Three-cent coins 66
Three-dollar gold pieces 71, 72
Trading with collectors 114
Twenty-cent coins 68
Two-cent coins 64
Type-collecting 63
Up-grading a collection 112
Values, coin 13, 76, 128

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

COLLEGE OUTLINES and OTHER PAPERBOUND BOOKS (Cont.)

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

LANGUAGE

FRENCH For Beginners
FRENCH GRAMMAR (CO)
GERMAN For Beginners
GERMAN GRAMMAR (CO)
ITALIAN For Beginners
LATIN (introductory course) (CO)
SPANISH For Beginners
SPANISH GRAMMAR (CO)

LITERATURE

AMERICAN LITERATURE (CO)
ENGLISH LITERATURE, HANDBOOK of
ENGLISH LITERATURE to Dryden (CO)
ENGLISH LITERATURE since Milton (CO)
NOVELS, Plot Outlines of 100
WORLD LITERATURE, 2 vols. (CO)

MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING

ALGEBRA, College (CO)
ALGEBRA PROBLEMS
CALCULUS (CO)
ENGINEERING DRAWING (CO)
GEOMETRY, Analytic (CO)
GEOMETRY, Analytic: Problems (CO)
GEOMETRY, College
GEOMETRY, Engineering Descriptive (CO)
GEOMETRY, Plane: Problems (CO)
LOGARITHMIC & Trigonometric Tables (CO)
MATHEMATICS For Everyday Use
MATHEMATICS, COLLEGE (CO)
SLIDE RULE
TRIGONOMETRY, Plane & Spherical (CO)

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION

PHILOSOPHERS, IDEAS of the Great
PHILOSOPHY: An Introduction (CO)
PHILOSOPHY, Handbook in the History of (CO)
PHILOSOPHY, Readings in (CO)
RELIGIONS of the World

PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHIATRY For the Layman
PSYCHOLOGISTS: Theories, Discoveries, & Experiments of Great
PSYCHOLOGY, ABNORMAL (CO)
PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD (CO)
PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL (CO)
PSYCHOLOGY, GENERAL (CO)
PSYCHOLOGY, READINGS (CO)
TOWARD MATURITY

SCIENCE

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, 2 vols. (CO)
ANATOMY, Atlas of Human
BACTERIOLOGY (CO)
BIOLOGY (CO)
BOTANY (CO)
CHEMISTRY, First-Year College (CO)
CHEMISTRY, Organic (CO)
CHEMISTRY, Physical (CO)
CHEMISTRY PROBLEMS (CO)
FOOD and YOU
GEOLOGY (CO)
PHYSICS (CO)
PHYSICS, PROBLEMS in (CO)
PHYSICS Without Mathematics (CO)
PHYSIOLOGY, Fundamentals of
ROCKS and MINERALS
ZOOLOGY (CO)

SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY, GENERAL (CO)
MAN and SOCIETY
SEX and MARRIAGE
SOCIOLOGY, Principles of (CO)
SOCIOLOGY, Readings in (CO)

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, SPORTS

BRIDGE, First Book of
BRIDGE PLAYERS' Guide to Bidding
BRIDGE: Play of the Hand
CHECKERS, How to Play
CHESS, ATTACK and Counterattack in
CHESS, First Book of
CHESS GAMES, How to Win Quickly
CHESS, Improving Your
CHESS: 1001 Sacrifices and Combinations
CHESS OPENINGS, Complete Book of
CLUB MEMBER'S Handbook
COIN COLLECTION: How to Build
DANCE, HOW TO
FISHING, SPIN
FISHING, Sportsman's Digest of
FOLK DANCES For All
HUNTING, Sportsman's Digest of
MANNERS FOR MILLIONS
PARTY GAMES For All

STUDY AIDS

EXAMINATIONS, How to Write Better (CO)
EXAMINATIONS in COLLEGE, How to Take (CO)
HANDWRITING, BETTER
RESEARCH and REPORT WRITING (CO)
STUDY, BEST METHODS of (CO)
WRITING TERM PAPERS and REPORTS (CO)

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

"This is one of the most informative coin collecting handbooks that has ever come to our attention."—*Rockford (Ill.) Morning Star*

"Almost a quarter of the book's pages are devoted to . . . coin conditions. The author has included enlarged and actual size photos to demonstrate various condition grades . . .

"Covered, too, are the . . . subjects of location of mint marks, illustrations of types of U. S. coins, how to house coins, etc. . . . A price catalog, mostly in two conditions, of U. S. coins is included as well as prices of the foreign coins illustrated."

—*The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*

FRED REINFELD is a noted numismatic writer of many successful books. He is also well known as a chess expert and is the author or co-author of numerous books on chess, six of which are Everyday Handbooks: *First Book of Chess, Improving Your Chess, How to Win Chess Games Quickly, Attack and Counterattack in Chess, Complete Book of Chess Openings,* and *1001 Chess Sacrifices and Combinations.* He has written still another Everyday Handbook: *How to Play Checkers.*

Cover design by John O'Neill